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POETRY.

BEYOND THE RIVER.

The following beautiful lines, from the Dublin University Magazine, will remind the reader of the last scene in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress:"

Time is a river deep and wide;
And while along its banks we stray,
We see our loved ones o'er its tide,
Sail from our sight away, away.
Where are they sped—they who return
No more to glad our longing eyes?
They've passed from life's contracted bourne
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its loveliness,
In visions granted, oft we see.
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil, upraised for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tinting glow,
Reflected from the glorious light,
Beyond the river,

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The mourner feels the breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear.
And sometimes listening ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats;
The echo of a distant strain,
Of harps and voices blended notes,
Beyond the river.

There are our loved ones in their rest;
They've crossed Time's river—now no more
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore.
But there pure love can live, can last—
They look for us their home to share,
When we in turn away have passed,
What joyful greetings await us there
Beyond the river.

Description of Haxodadi.

Mr. Williams, of the Canton mission, has prepared a sketch of Hakodadi, one of the two ports in Japan recently opened to American traffic. As he speaks from personal knowledge, our readers will doubtless be pleased to read some portions of his description of the place:—

The town of Hakodadi, or Hakodate, lies on the southern coast of the island of Yesso, in latitude 41° 49' 22" N., and longitude 140° 47' 45" E., on the western shores of a small peninsula, which forms one side of the secure harbor before the town, and in full view of the Straits of Sangar. It belongs to the imperial fief of Matsmai, and is situated near the eastern boundary of the country of the Ainos, or aborigines of Yesso; beyond which a different mode of government commences. There are few or none of these people now left within the limits of this principality, and none are to be seen in the town. Hakodadi is a place of considerable native commerce, a large part of the supplies for the Ainos and the Japanese residents, and people living among them, being stored here, as well as great quantities of produce brought in to exchange for these importations from the south. It lies about thirty miles eastward from Matsmai, the chief town in the principality, and is the second in importance on the island; the two are connected by a well-made road, running along near the sea-coast, and both of them carry on a large trade with several small towns on the south side of the Straits of Sangar, (or more properly Tsugaru,) and other ports farther south in Nippon.

The word *Hakodadi* means "*Box Shop*," applied to the town, because it is little else than a warehouse or shop for the goods and boxes imported into it from Nippon and elsewhere; the spelling *Chakodade*, used in "*Gollownin's Recollections*," is incorrect. The town contains about eight thousand inhabitants, living in one thousand or eleven hundred houses, which are mostly stretched along for three miles in one main thoroughfare near the sea-side; the remainder form two or three parallel streets further up the hill. The shape of the peninsula on which it lies, bears a slight resemblance to that on which Macao is situated; but the whole extent of the town being seen at once, added to the greater height of the hills behind it, renders the view much more imposing when coming in from the sea. The highest peak just behind the town is about one thousand feet; the other three are upwards of six hundred; all of them bare upon the summits, and have their slopes covered with a low growth of shrubs and underbrush, and a few patches of pine trees. The groves of pines, maples and fruit trees behind the town, add much to its picturesque appearance, and, with the large buildings in it, give the impression of its being a place of wealth and taste.

The buildings are of one story, with an attic or loft of different heights, occasionally making a commodious upper chamber, but usually forming only a dark cock-loft, where goods are stored or servants lodged. The height of the roof is seldom over twenty-five feet from the ground; the gently sloping sides are covered with pine shingles, not much larger than one's hand, which are kept in their places by bamboo nails and long slips of board, and over these are laid rows of cobble-stones, sometimes so thickly spread as to cover the entire surface. One object in using these stones, it was said, was to hasten the melting of the snow from the roofs. This heavy covering is supported by a framework of joists and tie-beams. The singular appearance which this tiling gives the houses, is increased by the tub of water placed on the gable-peak, which, rising above the porch, fronts the street in Dutch style. The tub has a broom or two stuck in it, with which to wet the house in case of fire. A foreigner landing and seeing these for the first time, however, thinks that he has at last reached the end of the world, and has fairly got to the land where the witches take their nightly rides on broomsticks, perched up here for their convenience. In the street, the many rows of buckets and tubs filled with water near the houses, with a small fire-engine and hose seen here and there, showed the dread of fires, and the precautions taken against them. Fire-alarms, made of a thick piece of plank hung under a little roof on posts at the corners, to be struck by watchmen, exhibited the mode of arousing the inhabitants when a fire broke out; while the charred timbers and heaps of ashes still lying about where a hundred houses had stood only a few months ago, proved the need there was of all these precautions.

A few of the better houses and the temples are neatly roofed with brown wedge-shaped tiles, laid in gutters like the Chinese; while the poor are content to shelter themselves in thatched hovels. The thatch, in many cases, is covered with a crop of vegetables and grass, growing from seeds planted by crows and other birds, and presenting sad evidence of the poverty or unthriftiness of the inmates. The abundance of crows flying about the town reminds one of Bombay and other places in Southern India. Other birds were seen in great variety, both land and sea fowl, but not in large numbers, except gulls and sparrows. The raised floor, which occupies nearly the whole area of the house, is covered with stuffed mats, and can be partitioned off in two, three, or more rooms, by sliding panels and folding screens, according to the wants of the inmates. In the centre is a brick fire-place, about three feet square, tiled around the edge and filled with ashes; the charcoal and wood are commonly brought in thoroughly ignited, and then burned on a brazier or hand-iron in the centre of this fire-place. There is not much smoke when it is burned in this manner; but in the cottages the annoyance from the smoke is almost intolerable. In a few houses, a hole in the roof or side allows the escape of some of the smoke; and then cooking is carried on in the same place. It may easily be imagined what gloomy abodes these are, in rainy wintry weather, having no glass windows to admit light, or chimneys to carry off the smoke, and the wind whistling through every crevice and panel, upon the shivering inmates. The poor spend much of their time in winter cuddling around the fire-place, while the rich are unable to make themselves comfortably warm with it, and lade themselves with clothes to protect their bodies from the cold. In the largest establishments, there are small open courts between the rooms, sheltered from the wind, by which a dim light can be admitted through the windows; but the best houses in this town are cheerless abodes, compared with even the glazed, warm, comfortable cottage of an English peasant; and one is surprised to see, among a people who have carried many arts to a high degree of excellence, so little progress made in the art of living comfortably. Connected with the greater part of the dwelling-houses is a yard, either in front or rear; in many of them a kitchen or stable is seen; it is also used for storing wood, for rearing vegetables, or cultivating a few flowers; sometimes a kitchen garden, with fruit and shade trees, indicated the greater taste as well as wealth of the occupant. In the houses of the officers, there was an arbor or fancy rock-work garden at the entrance, which showed invitingly to the passer, and did credit to the tenant.

The shops along the main street are often connected with the family residence in the rear, but quite as frequently with a mechanic's room. The goods in shops are packed in boxes or drawers as much as possible, only the coarsest pottery, grains, sandals, and other common articles, being exposed. The ceiling is about seven feet high, and the beams are hung with a large part of these articles. Besides the shops are numerous warehouses, built higher and with more care, and made as nearly fire-proof as possible. Their walls are two feet thick, faced with stone, and made of mud or rubble-stone, securely tiled on top, and entered only by two or three large doors. Some of them have a loft; the window-shutters are of plank sheeted with iron. Some of them are entirely covered with fine plaster, instead of stone, on the outside; and their substantial appearance stands in strong contrast to the unpainted, flimsy, pine board dwellings near them.

The shops in Hakodadi are stored with goods, mostly of a cheap sort, such as poor people require. Coarse, thick cottons, common earthen and china-ware, lacquered bowls, cups and stands, durable silks, cutlery, and ready made clothes, constitute the greatest portion of the stocks. Furs, leather, felted cloths, glass-ware, or copper articles, are rarely seen; nor are books and stationery very common. The provision stores contained rice, wheat, barley, pulse, dried and fresh fish, sea-weed, salt, sugar, saki, soy, charcoal, sweet potatoes, and flour, with other less necessary articles, and to all appearance in ample quantities. There is no public market, as neither beef, pork, nor mutton, are eaten, and not many fowls, geese or ducks; vegetables are occasionally hawked about. The artisans are chiefly blacksmiths, carpenters, barbers, shipwrights, lacquered waremakers, potters, and stone-cutters. The signs of the shops are written on the paper windows or doors, in various well known devices and cyphers; some were in Chinese characters, and others in Japanese, or a combination of the two.

The streets are about thirty feet wide; and wooden fences, thrown across them at intervals with gateways, divide off the several neighborhoods. No wheeled carriages are seen in them, and they are kept commendably clean, sprinkled and swept frequently. The yards are surrounded with board fences, built close and high to conceal the interior; hedges and stone walls are occasionally substituted. The streets present a remarkable contrast to those in Chinese towns, indicating less energy and traffic. No vociferous coolies or stalwart chair-bearers here thrust the idler aside; no clamorous dealers claims the preference of the passer-by for their wares and viands; no busy peddlers cry their goods, or industrious craftsmen work their trade along the side of the way; but a quiet reigns through all the streets, broken now and then by a stout horse-boy hallooing to his unruly beasts, an official attendant crying out to the people to prostrate themselves to the great man coming, or the clang of a busy forgeman in a neighboring shop. Yet the general impression is made upon the visitor, that Hakodadi is a town of considerable wealth and trade; and the droves of pack-horses passing through the streets with their produce, the hundred junks at anchor off the town, their boats and fishing smacks passing from ship to shore and about the harbor, the tidy streets, and gentlemen with two swords riding through them on horseback, all tend to increase and strengthen this impression.

The environs of Hakodadi present little to attract the visitor. Beyond the town eastward are two forts, dug out of the ground, and intended to guard the entrance to the harbor. Stakes are driven along the cuttings to retain the earth from caving in, and two wooden buildings, apparently connected with magazines under ground, stand in the excavated area, which is paved with stones. Embrasures for only two guns are opened in the seaward embankment, and these are about four feet wide. There is a building at the eastern end of the main street on the beach, which seems intended for a fort; but it is doubtful whether it was a fort or parade-ground.

The climate of Hakodadi is probably not subject to the same extremes as the coast of Manchuria in the same latitude; though the snow, still lingering on the western hills, on the first of June, showed that it is colder than the towns of New Bedford or Boston, on the Atlantic coast, about as far north and with a similar exposure. At this date the peach and apple trees were in full bloom, the wake-robin, sassafras, maple, willow, and snow-ball in blossom, and some of the trees around the town not yet fully leaved out.

The animal food of the inhabitants chiefly consists of fish, clams, crabs, shell-fish, and other marine productions. Salmons are caught in the harbor in the month of June, of a delicious flavor, besides herring, perch, plaice, shad, and eels. Poultry, eggs, and ducks, and perhaps a little rabbit or venison, afford a small additional variety; and dogs, cats, and crows are numerous, but none of them are eaten, so far as could be ascertained. The dog is like the common Chinese variety, and is very common. The horses are small-limbed; and some of those belonging to the officers resembled barbs; but most of the pack-horses appeared only half-fed and over-worked. The price of one of the latter is from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars, while a fine riding horse was rated over two hundred dollars. No wagons or carts were seen; and all the internal freight is carried on horses, of which nearly a thousand were seen in the streets on one occasion.

Wheat, rice, pulse of various kinds, greens and barley with a great assortment of sea-weed, principally a species of *laminaria*, form the staples of vegetable diet.—No fruits or fresh vegetables were in season when the American squadron was in port. Full one-half of the food of the people of this town comes from the sea, and the rank odor of drying fish and sea-weed meet one on the skirts and seashore of the town. The hamlet of Shirasawabi, on the eastern shore of the peninsula, was insufferable from the stinking fish around it; and its inhabitants presented a squalid, dirty appearance, which may probably be taken as the average condition of the people of Yesso, rather than that of the well-fed and clean townsfolk in Hakodadi. It should also be mentioned, that not a beggar was seen among them.

The people are stout, thick-set, more sturdy than those of Simoda, and, if anything, not so fawning or immoral. Their average height is about five feet three inches; heavy beards are very common, but none are worn. They are mostly engaged in trade and shipping, depending on their importations for their supplies of breadstuffs. Junks come from several places on the south side of the Straits of Sangar, from Sado I, lying south of Matsmai, Yedo, Yechigo, Noto, Nagasaki or Simonoseki towards the western end of Nippon, and even Ohosaka and Owari on the south. The harbor contained more than a hundred junks, though it was the dullest season, as the south wind had not yet begun to bring vessels up from these ports; and the authorities regretted they could not supply what we wanted. They declined to sell any rice, or wheat, or flour, on account of the uncertainty of the arrival of fresh stocks. Rice, sugar, spirits, cotton cloth, silk, iron, porcelain, and hewn stone, are brought, for which they send in exchange dried and salted fish, seaweed, charcoal, wheat, barley, deer's horns, timber, and other produce of Yesso. There is not much likelihood of the port soon becoming a place of much trade in American ships, but it can easily furnish supplies of wood, water, fish, especially fresh or dried salmon and perch, sugar, boards, eggs, poultry, and other articles, the variety of which will doubtless increase, as there is a demand for them. As a place for a retreat from the heats of Shanghae and Canton, Hakodadi may, by and by, attract visitors who will by that day doubtless be allowed to investigate the resources and topography of the whole island.

The Tongue and the Eye.

Words and glances, how sharp and swift they fly! and how tremendous is their power for good or evil, for joy or sorrow!

There are words which carry healing to the sad heart, and there are those which crush and uproot the young and joyful hopes of the bravest spirit. There are those which cheer and inspire, which renew the courage of those ready to perish, and which send the thrill of life and hope even through the cold bosom of despair. There are words that make the soul of the weeper to sing for joy and thanksgiving, which can cause that poor, suffering thing, the sport of passion and the fount of tears—the human heart—to reel beneath its overpowering load of rapture, or to shiver and shrink away into the chill darkness of a hopeless night.

Oh! words are mighty things! who can stand unmoved before them? They melt or burn, they warm or scorch, they bless or curse. Sharper than a two-edged sword do they fall from the lips of anger and scorn. Sweeter than honey from the honey-comb, dear as the joys of home, do they drop from the fond lips of love.

They can soothe and calm the troubled spirit, can comfort the afflicted and oppressed, or they can lash the waves of passion, hate and strife, to fearful fury.

Words can sting like serpents, they can gash and rend and tear, like ravening wolves; they can cleave through nerve and marrow, and make wounds whose ragged scars will never pass away. They may, indeed, be hid from sight, covered over by the withered leaves and flowers which choke and moulder in every human heart.

Words, gentle, sincere and kind, from a warm heart, can make friends whom death hath not power to sever, and the harsh and angry word oft makes a life-long enemy.

Words! words! words! how they rush and ring. Along the highway, by the sheltered pathway, in the valley and in the meadow, on the mountain, through the forest, in the village, by the river side, along the shore and on the sea. The most remote and quiet hamlet hath its countless words, and through the town and city they roll and sweep with deep continuous roar. Who can tell the sum of them? Yet for every single word that man shall speak, "he shall give account in the day of judgment."

Oh, words are *fearful* things. And the silent glances of the eye—who has not felt their influence! Ah, who has followed all the depths of that orb of mystery, the human eye? Whence comes its amazing power? Whence, but from that strange living creature, the invisible spirit that dwells within this prison house of clay? O, undiscovered Essence, it is through the wonderful eye thou lookest forth; and in the eyes of other mortals may catch glimpses of the uncertain radiance, and the shadowy outlines of that subtle thing, the human soul. But let any try to behold less vaguely, let one seek to give those flitting, wavering gleams, that impalpable presence, a distinct form, and he is at once baffled, and made aware, to his ever increasing perplexity, that man may not see himself, nor yet his brother whom he loves, but only the perishing and shattered tabernacle wherein he dwells. Strange, bewildering mystery. The eye, though a thing of dust, which must darken and close heavily, and moulder back to whence it came, is yet a monarch. Who disputes its sway? Who has not warmed and glowed beneath its glances? Who has not trembled and turned pale and cowered and shrunk away from its cold glance, or its chilling scorn? It can thrill with rapture unutterable every pulse and nerve, and it can freeze the springs of happiness, even in their wildest flow.

Since then the eye is so powerful for good or ill, let each one set a watch upon its glances, as well as "upon the words of the mouth, and the thoughts of the heart."

N. Y. Evangelist.

The Red-Coat Preacher.

Captain Scott, the intimate friend and helper of Whitefield, having received a good education, embraced the profession of arms in his seventeenth year. He was in active service, and was soon promoted to the rank of captain. The danger to which he was exposed as a soldier, made a deep impression upon his mind, and led him to resolve to make preparation for death. He read the Scriptures, and offered a form of prayer daily, though his conduct in other respects remained unchanged. Happening to be quartered near Oathall, and being out on a shooting party, he was driven by a storm to take shelter in a farm-house. A number of laborers were present, and the farmer being a religious man, the conversation turned on the subject of personal religion. Scott listened to their remarks with astonishment. He found they had ideas of religion which were perfectly new to him, and yet they were such as commended themselves to his conscience. He asked whence they had acquired their knowledge, and they told him at the hall of Lady Huntingdon, where a famous man was then preaching. They gave him an urgent invitation to come and hear for himself. He did so the following Sabbath, and heard Mr. Romaine preach from the following text: "I am the way." The discourse made known to him the way of salvation, and the result was, that he became a new man—a decided Christian. He soon began to hold meetings with his soldiers, among whom he became exceedingly useful, though his course exposed him to many annoyances. His first sermon was preached before his ordination, under the following circumstances:—A pious person to whom he was introduced, having heard of the meetings he had held among the soldiers, told him he must preach in his house that evening. He gave him a Bible and hymn-book, and left him alone in the parlor to prepare for his work. He complied with the request, or rather the injunction, and from that time forward was a zealous and effective public preacher. He soon after preached in the meeting-houses in Leicester, in his regimentals, and attracted great attention, and awakened great opposition. Whitefield gave him his hearty countenance, and invited him to London. "I have, said he, "invited Captain Scott to come to London, and bring his artillery to Tabernacle Rampart, and try what execution he can do there." Immense congregations crowded to hear him, and many were converted under his ministry.

The change in Captain Scott's mode of life caused many to say of him, as some did of his Master, "He is beside himself." One night, as he took the mail-coach for Shrewsbury, he found he had for a companion a major in the army. Though strangers they engaged in conversation, and the captain asked him if he was acquainted with any families in Shrewsbury. The major answered in the affirmative, and enumerated, among other families of his particular acquaintance, the Scotts. In the course of his remarks respecting them, he said, "There was one mad fellow, who, many years ago went into the army; and when he was there, turned Methodist, and went about preaching with his regiment." "Has he shown any other marks of derangement than those you have mentioned?" said Captain Scott. "I really can't say, as I know very little about him." When they arrived at Oxford, they were shown into a room lighted by two candles. The captain, taking one in each hand, walked up to the major, and said, "Give me leave to introduce to you the mad Captain Scott." The major was overwhelmed with astonishment, and was greatly mortified at what he had said. The captain assured him that his remarks had not caused the slightest pain, but requested that when he saw his friends, he would correct their misapprehension with respect to the state of his mind. "It is no uncommon thing," said Scott, "for a man to be charged with derangement, when he begins to be truly wise, especially when he begins to reflect that he has an immortal and priceless soul, and makes it his great concern to secure its eternal happiness." He took the opportunity to explain to the major the change in his views since he entered the army, and in so doing to set before him the way of salvation—with what effect is not known.

One day the captain, being about to visit Berwick, took a letter from Mr. Romaine to a gentlemen there named Poweys, with whom Mr. Venn was then staying. Poweys had known Scott well in former days, but was ignorant of the change that had taken place in his character. He was standing in the window, and saw the captain ride up in his uniform, and upon his military horse. "There is Captain Scott," said he: "what can he want here? I am determined I will not see him, if I can help it." He retired from the window; but as the captain inquired for him, he could not refuse to see him: he received him with an air of distant civility, regretting his presence, since it would be an interruption to the spiritual enjoyment of himself and friends. Scott handed him Romaine's letter. When he had read it, he ran and threw his arms around his guest, at the same time crying out, "Mr. Venn! Mr. Venn! Mrs. Poweys! Mrs. Poweys! Come here—come here quickly! Here is Captain Scott, a convert to Christ!" They came; and being informed of the contents of Romaine's letter, embraced the penitent, and like the angels in Heaven, rejoiced over him who had been dead, and was alive again—who had been lost, but was found.

After awhile, he sold out his commission, and renounced all his hopes of military advancement for the noble prospect of saving men by preaching Christ crucified. He was one of the supplies at the Tabernacle, for more than twenty years. How much more noble the employment of saving the souls, than that of destroying the bodies of men! What is the glory of Wellington compared with that now enjoyed by him who gave up the pomp and the honor of arms for the reproach and service of the Lord Jesus Christ! Young men often burn with a desire for military glory. Let them know that there is a far higher ambition—let them take the testimony of God, that "they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Effects of the Passions.

Every one knows the influence of depressing passions on the human frame. A beaten army has always more sick (exclusively of the wounded) than a victorious one; and in civil life, the effect of losses and disappointments in destroying the digestion and wasting the strongest constitution, are but too familiar to the commonest observer.—But the picture has a brighter side.

Hope and success are finer tonics than any to be found in apothecaries' shops, and even fear may boast its cures. A German physician, so runs the tale, succeeded in curing an epidemic convulsion among the children of a poor house by fear of a red hot poker. The fits had spread by sympathy and imitation; and this great physician, mistrusting the ordinary remedies in so grave a case, heated the instrument and threatened to burn the first who should fall into a fit. The convulsion did not return.

A celebrated scholar was once attacked with fever at a country inn. He was visited by two physicians; and one of them supposing from the poverty of his appearance, that he would not understand a foreign language, said to the other in Latin, "Let's try an experiment on this poor fellow."—As soon as they were gone, the patient got out of bed, hurried on his clothes, scampered off as fast as he could, and was cured of his feaver by his fright.

In England, quite recently, a girl being attacked with typhus fever, was sent to the hospital. A week afterwards, her brother was seized with the same disease, and was sent to the same institution. The nurses were helping him up the stairs at the hospital. On the way he was met by some persons who were descending with a coffin on their shoulders. The sick man inquired whose body they were removing, when one of the bearers inadvertently mentioned the girl's name. It was his sister! The brother, horror-struck, sprung from his conductors, dashed down stairs, out of the hospital gate, and never stopped running until he had reached home—a distance of twelve miles. He flung himself on the bed immediately, fell into a sound sleep, and awoke next morning, entirely cured of his illness.

The most beautiful instance, however, that we have met with, is one in which the cure depended on the combination of the pleasures of hope and of memory. Dr. Rush, when quite a young man, was educated in the country, in a very remote part of which he was in the habit of visiting, in company with a farmer's daughter, various scenes of beauty and sublimity, and among others, the nest of an eagle in a romantic situation. For some time these visits were very frequent. Rush afterwards left the school and settled in Philadelphia, where he found his former associate a married woman. Many years after, she had an attack of typhus fever, under which she lay in a complete state of insensibility, apparently lost to all surrounding objects. In this state, Rush, then a physician, was called to visit her. He took her by the hand and said, with a strong and cheerful voice, "The Eagle's Nest!" The words revived an association of ideas comprehending the actions of her youth. She immediately grasped his hand, opened her eyes, and from that hour recovered rapidly.—*American Union.*

Deliver us from Evil.

There is no topic, we believe, within the compass of Revelation, which has oftener been the subject of infidel derision than the doctrine of Satanic influence over the moral conduct of man. But we would ask the man who is skeptical here, and who looks abroad over the endless variety of heaven's material handy-work, if there be any absurdity at all, in supposing that since God has given to man a reasonable soul in connection with a bodily organization, there may be other reasonable beings who are entirely unembodied; that these beings may surpass us in compass and versatility of intellectual capacity; that they may be placed under the same system of moral legislation under which we are placed; that a community of interest may exist between them and us; that in virtue of this community of interest, and aided by their superior powers, they may have access to our spirits and the means of influencing our moral judgment; that being fallible as we were, they may have broken the law, and incurred the righteous displeasure of our common Creator; that envying in us the innocence and happiness which they had sinned away, they may have converted that access to our spirits, which was originally intended for good, into a medium of subtlety and malice, till, at last, they fatally succeeded in involving us in the same moral character with themselves; and ever since that moment they may have been laboring actively to widen the breach between us and God. In this whole supposition there is nothing absurd. Such an agent and influence is not only conceivable, but may be admitted without violating any principle of reason or analogy. Every one acquainted with heathen moralists, especially with those who investigate the nature of vice, is perfectly aware, that this very notion, in one or other of its modifications, is to be found in the best of their writings, and that in point of fact, it is one of the most philosophical, because of the best sustained, of their moral inductions. On this subject the statements of the Bible are copious and explicit. In its account of the introduction of sin, we have the agency of Satan most minutely described, and the consummation of the Christian economy is uniformly declared to consist in the entire deliverance of those who voluntarily place themselves under *it* from Satan's moral dominion. Nor is anything more obvious from the current language of sacred writers, than that in their estimation, the influence of Satan over the minds of men, is the grand moral obstruction to the *reception* of Christianity, as well as to its *progress* after it is received. "Be sober, be vigilant, because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour."—"Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil, for we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." "If our Gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost; in whom the God of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them."

This great master spirit of darkness, variously described as Apollyon, the Devil, and Satan, is said to be continually about our path, watching and laying snares, that we may become entangled with evil and fall and perish. The senses, the passions, the imagination, the intellect, are all avenues of approach, in the warfare which he maintains against us. There is no dark chamber in the understanding, no unguarded outpost in the conscience, no defective spot in the heart, which he has not his eye upon, and to which he is not fertile in expedients to find access. He sports with the understanding, and would fain tempt to the belief that there is no religion revealed from heaven, no hereafter, no God. He sports with the conscience, and would fain tempt to the belief that sin is a little matter; that the threatenings of God are unduly severe; that nothing is jeoparded by a single deviation from duty. He sports with the imagination, painting in gaudy colors the delights of the ambitious in the hope of elevation, of the avaricious in their anticipations of wealth, of the voluptuous in the revealings of their impurity. He sports with the heart, adapting his seductions to every age, every constitutional infirmity, every condition and exigency, every employment and relation in life, every hope and fear, every opinion and prejudice, every exposure, every season of rashness, and every former sin. It is no argument against the influence of this malignant spirit, that we are not conscious of such extraneous influence. This fact only shows the facility with which he acts, and is indeed the triumph of his art. He so times and modulates his whispers, that we mistake them for the voice of our own thoughts. He so conceals his agency, that while we fancy that we are sailing before the impulse, and floating down the stream, of our own free volitions, *his* hand is on the helm; thus flattering our pride, scoffing at our weakness, and steering our destiny, at the same time. The influence of one wicked man upon another is often the strongest, when there is the least consciousness of it, and, therefore the least suspicion. In coming into contact with this evil one, this gigantic foe, we must, would we not be vanquished, cry hourly, and daily, to God "Deliver us from evil." WALPOLE.

Hadrian and the Planter.

The Emperor Hadrian, passing near Tiberias, in Galilee, observed an old man digging a large trench in order to plant some fig-trees:

"Hadst thou properly employed the morning of thy life," said Hadrian, "thou needest not have worked so hard in the evening of thy days."

"I have well employed my early days, nor will I neglect the evening of my life; and let God do with me what he thinks best," replied the man.

"How old mayst thou be, good man?" asked the emperor.

"A hundred years," was the reply.

"What," exclaimed Hadrian, "a hundred years old art thou, and still planting trees? Canst thou, then, hope ever to enjoy the fruits of thy labor?"

"Great king," rejoined the hoary-headed man, "yes, I do hope, if God permit, I may even eat the fruit of these very trees; if not, my children will. Have not my forefathers planted trees for me, and shall I not do the same for my children?"

Hadrian, pleased with the honest man's reply, said, "Well, old man, if ever thou livest to see the fruit of these trees, let me know it. Dost thou hear, good old man?" and with these words he left him.

The old man did live long enough to see the fruits of his industry. The trees flourished and bore excellent fruit. As soon as they were sufficiently ripe he gathered the most choice figs, put them in a basket, and marched off toward the emperor's residence. Hadrian happened to look out of the windows of his palace, seeing a man, bent with age, with a basket on his shoulders, standing near the gate, he ordered him to be admitted to his presence.

"What is thy pleasure, old man!" demanded Hadrian.

"May it please your majesty," replied the man, "to recollect seeing once a very old man planting some trees, when you desired him, if ever he should gather the fruit, to let you know. I am that old man, and this is the fruit of those very trees.—May it please you graciously to accept them as a humble tribute of gratitude for your majesty's great condecension.' Hadrian, gratified to see so extraordinary an instance of longevity, accompanied by the full manly faculties and honest exertion, desired the old man to be seated, and ordering the basket to be emptied of the fruit and to be filled with gold, gave it him as a present. Some courtiers, who witnessed the uncommon scene, exclaimed, "Is it possible that our great emperor should show so much honor to a miserable Jew!"

"Why should I not honor him whom God has honored?" replied Hadrian.—"Look at his age and imitate his example."

The emperor then very graciously dismissed the old man, who went home highly pleased and delighted.

"It was Rum that Did It."

Such was the text from which was preached a most impressive sermon in Buffalo; and the text and sermon were the last words of one of God's erring creatures:

There was no organ, with its swelling notes dying away in lengthened aisles, to open the services; there were no anthems of joy and praise with which to continue the worship of God; there was no benediction sweetly breaking upon the ears of devout worshippers, as they rose from cushioned seats to leave the house of prayer; but the service was imposingly solemn, and it sank deep into the hearts of an awe-stricken assembly.

It was the "Court of Death." There stood justice, stern justice, in the person of the executive of the law, and in his hand the warrant which commanded him to revenge the injury done to the peace and dignity of society; there were the men of God devoutly asking offended Heaven to purify the blood-stained soul of the trembling victim; there was the platform, the gallows, the rope, the drop, and, observed of all there stood the cringing, shivering outcast who was to expiate his crime by yielding up his miserable life as the last lesson he could read to evil-doers. That criminal was the preacher, robed in a frock of white, girt by a black sash, and on his brow the fatal cap. During this dressing for the grave, the distracted man cried out:

"Great God! O my God! what an end I have come to! Merciful God, look down on me! O Lord, have mercy on my soul! It was rum that did it!"

To his dying moment did that terrified man proclaim that his murdered wife did not offend him in any thing, that he loved her, and yet under the infernal spell of rum had he imbrued his hand in her blood; that hand with which, three short months before, he had pledged her his love and protection.

We have never read of a more harrowing scene than the death of Darry. He shrieked with terror, and his cries for mercy were piteous. But he had been guilty of one of the foulest murders on record, and he must die; the safety of society demanded his life. He could not escape his fate, and he stood with the halter about his neck, and the hatchet was raised to sever the cord which should launch him with his sins full blown into eternity, and there, looking upon the terrible past and the dreadful future, did he raise his voice and utter the fearful warnings against the use of intoxicating drinks.

Will the world hear and heed the words of this dispairing man? "O, that I should come to such an end! It was rum that did it!" Will those who daily put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains listen to this voice from a murderer's grave, "Tell them to leave liquor alone; it has been the death of me?" Weeping and groaning, as the grave opened beneath his feet, he screamed, "God help me!" "God forgive me!" "Christ assist me to pass through this struggle!"

This is no fancy picture, but drawn, word for word, from the scene in the prison. "It was rum that did it."

EXTREME POVERTY.—Utter poverty often kills the affections; but a deep, constant, and common feeling of this world's hardships and an equal participation in all those struggles by which they may be softened, unite husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, in thoughtful and subdued tenderness, making them happy, indeed, while the circle round the fire is unbroken, and yet preparing them every day to bear the separation, when some one or other is taken slowly or suddenly away. Their souls are not moved by fits and starts,—although, indeed, nature sometimes will wrestle with necessity; and there is a wise moderation, both in the joy and the grief of the indigent poor, which keeps lasting trouble away from this earthly lot, and prepares them silently and unconciously for heaven. —*Wilson.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Pacific" is removed to 68 Merchant Street, 3d door below Montgomery Block. With the removal of our office we have purchased new type, and added other important improvements. We have also secured new valuable contributors and correspondents.

Bigotry and Liberality.

In another column will be found a description of the basis in respect to doctrine and practice, upon which several Christian men have united in the organization of a new church in this city. We take the occasion to say something upon one feature of the religious sentiment in California, which must have been noticed by most every casual observer.

In the early days of the settlement of this State by Americans, among the pioneers, who, eager for adventure or for gold, rushed to these shores, those who brought with them Christian hearts were "few and far between." And of that few, many wandered far from the cross of Christ, and allowed their love to him almost to die out. But a "remnant" stood firm; God reserved to himself *some*, here and there *one*, who did not bow the knee to Baal, or to Mammon. They were not all of one denomination: there were some of almost every denomination; and as they saw that the church itself was likely to be buried beneath this flooded, rushing tide of worldliness; when they saw how few were the workers and how great the work, there seemed to be a general disposition to forget the party names which had distinguished them, and to remember only the name of Christ. That a man had been true to Jesus—this known, he seemed to be knit to our hearts. It was far better to hear this, than to hear that a man was a strong Presbyterian.

We believe that a good measure of this same spirit remains still among those who are earnestly looking, and longing and laboring for the prosperity of Zion. We are still few; and the enemy is still present in great power. Indeed it is one of the pleasing and encouraging features of the age, that Christians the world over, are coming nearer together, and across the narrow boundaries of petty sects, rejoicing to see and to love in each other, the image of the master. We would encourage and help forward this tendency. We believe it to be in the right direction; and that it was started and will be guided, by the great Head of the church himself. Over the indications of its progress as seen from time to time, in the great catholic societies of the age, the Bible and Sabbath School and Tract Societies; in Missionary Societies like the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American Home Missionary Society and the American Board, where several denominations bury their differences, and efficiently, and for the most part harmoniously, pursue the great object and mission of the church; and still more notably, in the Christian Associations which are so rapidly spreading through the world over these indications of the onward progress of that tendency, we say, we "rejoice, yea, and we will rejoice." God speed them! is our prayer.

We believe that thus the church is advancing towards a true and healthy, lasting unity,—such a unity as Christ prayed for on its behalf. It is no such hollow, human thing as that which men call unity—that, for example, which the self-styled Catholic church boasts of so pertinaciously and so senselessly. It will not be brought about by external ligatures, or cemented with the blood of martyrs. It is a union which will need no compacts and no hierarchies, and that will grow fastest and most purely, where free from all such artificial aids. True unity stands by its own strength; and the props by which men strive to stay it, always chafe it; often kill it dead. It is a union of heart to heart, without any binding of hand to hand, or as Bishop Scott well stated it in his sermon at the dedication of the Powell St. Methodist Church in this city, if we remember rightly,—"a unity of spirit but not a similarity of form."

But with the same fiendish facility with which the Prince of Darkness endeavors to convert to his own purposes all the best impulses in man, and all the most cheering tendencies of our race; with the same facility with which he engrafted on the christian hatred of error the unchristian spirit of persecution; now upon this love and longing for a true unity of the body of Christ, he would engraft a pseudo-liberality. He has succeeded to a great extent, and nowhere more than in California. It has permeated the whole mass of our community, and as for the intensity of the feeling, we have almost completed the circle, and are like to become very bigots in our liberality.

We have called the feeling of which we speak a *pseudo* liberality. Allow us to explain ourselves. The liberality, is counterfeit when we give away that which is not ours, but put into our charge to be kept. A banker may be very profuse of other people's money; but small thanks he gets and small credit he deserves, if when the day of reckoning comes, he be found to be among the missing. And it is a counterfeit kindness or liberality to give sweet poison to an insane person, or to a child, or, in any way to part with that on your keeping which great interests depend,—greater than any benefit you can gain by the surrender. Above all, it is never truly liberal to *do wrong*.

Now it is demanded of Christians that they be not so strenuous as they are, about some of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity; that they be more liberal, and more ready to take by the hand, those whatever they believe or disbelieve, who profess to be embarked in the same cause with themselves. Especially in relation to the true and proper divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the depravity of man, and the need and reality of an atonement through the blood of Christ and of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, and in respect to the unchanging awards of the future state, is it demanded that we hold a somewhat easier grasp.

In reply to demands like these we say, that in our honest conviction, which is strengthened by every new investigation, and by every advance we are enabled to make in Christian experience, these truths are the very vitals of Christianity. Without them, it is little better than natural religion; it is not Christianity. In giving them up we should be in effect, giving up the whole gospel: its power, its life, its Divinity would be gone. And this gospel is not ours. We are "put in trust with" it, but it is not ours; it is *Christ's* and the *world's*. We have no right to surrender it; it would be a false and counterfeit liberality to give it up.

Besides, upon this gospel, upon this group of truths and facts, rests the hope of the world. Interests which no created mind can estimate, interests which are world-wide, nay, as wide as the universe, and eternal in their duration, hang upon this gospel. Let the church give up her hold upon it, and, as the Bible is true, the world is lost.

We speak thus confidently, because we know whereof we affirm. To us, these are not matters of conjecture, but sober realities. And, therefore, it would be not liberality, but a crime like that of putting a dagger into the hands of a man bent on his own destruction, for us to hold more lightly to these fundamental truths.

As to the length to which this pseudo-liberality has gone, and the character of most impudent and inconsistent bigotry, which it has assumed, we shall speak but briefly. When out of honest scruples of conscience, with self-denial and pain, men have declined to recognize and sanction fatal errors, it is especially "liberal" of epithets like "*bigot*," "no gentleman," &c. When churches have been dedicated to the worship of a Triune God, and the proclamation of a blood-bought gospel, it has pronounced it ill-timed and discourteous to speak of that Triune God, and of that gospel bought with blood. When Christians, full of the love of Christ, begin to feel that they *know* whom they have believed, it has dogmattically bid them, 'Be done with such dogmatism: it is your *belief*, and you seem to find comfort in it, but do not say, you *know*; of course you do not *know*.' Even infidelity herself grows bold to assume some Christian name, and claims and expects our sanction and our fellowship: it wonders that Christians object to its promulgation, and we hardly know which enrages it most, whether Christian men should complain of its continual insidious workings in the newspaper or the lyceum, or that Christian men should sometimes make the mistake of carrying their views there.

To the demands of such liberality we cannot yield. "*First pure, then* peaceable," is no less the order of true expediency, than the teaching of the Spirit. To our brethren we would say; as to those matters of philosophy, and of order and of ordinances, about which christians differ without danger of fatal loss, *be liberal*; let us not be divided in heart or hand by these; but as to those great main pillars of the church of Christ,—the warp and strength of the gospel,—be too truly liberal to be falsely liberal; cling to them; never countenance the attempt to overthrow them. They are the only stay of your souls—the only hope of the world.

We hardly need say that these thoughts have not been expressed in view of anything defective in the organization to which we alluded at starting. We could have wished to see the name of Christ in the title of their church, but as we find that they mean to make him their corner-stone, we shall not halt upon names but shall heartily bid them God-speed.

Editorial Correspondence.

PLACERVILLE, April 10, 1855.

A stage ride to the mountains, after leaving the ample cabins and state-rooms of a steamboat so commodious and so well managed as the *New World*, is not wholly agreeable. Our recollections of stage rides in the older states are different: There is a luxurious swing about those old coaches, which favored a short nap after the hotel dinner. A stage company always included some interesting characters for study. There was sure to be a full proportion of ladies, with trunks piled up behind the stage in that mysterious "boot," and bandboxes and bundles and children enough inside the stage to afford exercise sufficient to each gentleman's gallantry. And although the ride of a long day might become tedious, its monotony was relieved by the scenes of cultivation and beauty along the road; and was quite and forever forgotten when the spirit-waking horn stirred up the villagers and announced to the world that your journey is ended.

A long covered wagon, on elliptical springs, with hard seats that have low backs, is the California mountain coach.

Twelve of us were seated within and two outside with the driver. Five are Chinamen and one appears to be a negro from Jamaica. The negro and a "dark white man" occupied the same seat with ourselves; and as they both used tobacco they wished each to sit on an outer end of the seat "to spit." Now a middle seat in some coach loads with which we have journeyed would have been no disagreeable thing; but the middle seat in this case—we would rather have taken it between two bears. What with over-worn garments and feted breaths and tobacco fumes, it was difficult to get air enough even on the windward side. When Paul said, "Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit," he meant first of all "use a bath: keep the body clean." Whitfield said cleanliness is next to godliness. Paul goes so far as to make it a part of godliness. A pure mind cannot and will not be content with an impure body. The one affects the other. He who permits his body to be impure cannot preserve a mind intact. And he who has a pure mind will not carry an impure body. We can get along very well with the filthy habits of a part of creation when we can give them a wide berth in the city street, or in travelling, on the capacious boat. But come to the stage. The stage is a great leveller. Fifteen human bodies on four wheels are brought close together. There is no escape. It does no good to exhibit sensitiveness. There is but one way: it is to bear it. Ten hours is a long time to endure what is disagreeable. The flowers are beginning to sprinkle plain and mountain-side, but you are poorly situated to enjoy the "breath of spring."

But the longest road has an end; and this road ends about fifty-two miles from Sacramento.—Placerville has improved steadily. A few brick structures have been erected. The town has been exceedingly fortunate in escaping the fires that have licked up so many California towns.—And now the place is admirably provided against fire. A reservoir is situated on the side hill above the town, with such a head of water as to throw it over any building in the business part of the town. A quantity of hose is provided and kept in readiness; and a Hook and Ladder company is supplied with apparatus. On the opposite side of the hill on which this reservoir is situated, a strong head of water supplied from the same source—a ditch led along the tops of the mountains to this point—a similar head is used for gold-washing. A stream is played from a hose upon the earth of the hill, washing it down into sluices in which the gold is caught. The force of the water from the hose breaks down the hill rapidly. In this manner a mountain is in process of washing away. The great South Fork canal is now in operation. The history of this canal is like that of others. The first company failed after spending nearly half a million of dollars. A second company, buying the work at low price and completing it, is now able to declare dividends upon the smaller investment.

The mining of this region continues uniform and good. El Dorado county still deserves its name. Its forty thousand people are yet finding gold in hill and ravine.

The morals of the place have decidedly improved. Intemperance and gambling have lessened: though not till they have destroyed numberless victims. We remember one man of gentlemanly bearing, of fine address and of high connection, who is now, in consequence of inebriation a miserable inmate of a hospital, ruined both in body and mind. Two or three gambling houses yet have their brief day. We heard the old allurements of music, we saw the flaunting of a female figure as we passed by one of them; but there was not so much clinking of gold as in former days. The Sabbath auction, and the Sabbath evening theatre noisily announced through the town by the crier, remnants of barbarism, are also tolerated a little season. But the stores are not closed on the Sabbath, and there is no prospect that they soon will be. Only one store is closed in all the town. Right on, week by week, the merchant works and knows no Sabbath: right on over the Sabbath. His worn and jaded spirit feels the need of rest: his callous heart feels its need of worship. The merchants of Placerville complain bitterly that the bill for closing stores on the Sabbath was not passed. To close their stores voluntarily on the Sabbath, they contend, is to throw their best custom into the hands of the Jews; who as a class benefit society less than any other monied class. If this be so it is but a just protection to our own population that they should enjoy a Sabbath, and yet their equal rights be protected by law until a public morality has obtained which shall be to the Sabbath its sufficient safeguard. Yet let not men wait for legislation. Let them create public sentiment by their own position and acts. That is the best respect for the Sabbath which is created for it in a community where Christians observe it sacredly at a sacrifice of temporal things.

Let Americans observe the day ever given and claimed for the worship of their fathers' God; and from the town the influence shall go back into the mines, and soon only Jew will trade with Jew on the christian Sabbath.

Shame to us if a few Jews are to be our excuse for giving up the dearest institution of our fathers! No, no! Let this dreadful stigma of Sabbath desecration rest on us no longer. Let this wrong to our own consciences and this wrong in the sight of God no longer consume our virtue and bring blight and mildew on the heart. Merchants of the State! Is it not time to be true to your convictions? Will not this reform proceed from the voluntary acts of this everywhere influential class, if our legislature is not yet convinced that the mountains are ready for this law?

The church here is making progress. More than usual seriousness has of late been manifested in the Presbyterian society. One interesting case of hopeful conversion recently occurred and others exhibit thoughtfulness and confess concern. The heart of the pastor is cheered and encouraged.

The pastors house overlooks the chief portion of the town. Night is just closing in upon the hills. The heart is lifted up with the grandeur of the mountains more solemn in the twilight and gathering darkness. A bugle is heard among the hills. The mingled sounds of mirth and busy life come from the town below. Here men are fulfilling their earthly destiny, and fixing their eternal doom.

Death of Rev. Mr. Gray.

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we record the decease of the Rev. F. T. Gray, Pastor of the Bulfinch St., Unitarian Church, Boston.

Mr. Gray had been but a few months with his family and people in Boston, after his visit to California, before he was called to the Church of the Most High, to minister in the congregation that shall never separate. It seems but a few days since we pressed his hand at parting, on the Steamer that carried him from our shores. And yet he has gone so soon: It almost seems that one of our own band of California laborers is dead. Though he was not dismissed from his charge in Boston, and was with us here in care of the Unitarian Church only a year, yet he was endeared greatly to many hearts here, and his loss will be felt as a personal bereavement. He was a man of uncommon gentleness and kindness of heart, and active in many schemes of benificence, but labors among the poor, and with children were his peculiar delight. And many a child in San Francisco will carry long in a sunny place in his heart the remembrance of the earnest interest and kindly sympathy of Mr. Gray.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL UNION will hold its monthly meeting for prayer and Reports from the different Sabbath Schools on Sabbath evening (instead of Monday evening as heretofore) 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the 1st Congregational Church corner California and Dupont streets.—In addition to reports from all the schools—the singing will be performed by the children and an address may be expected from Rev. J. H. Brodt.

All interested in giving Sabbath School instruction to the young are invited to be present.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MARIPOSA CLAIM.—We congratulate Col. Fremont and the country on the confirmation by the Supreme Court of the U. S. of at least one claim in California. It will make Col. Fremont rich we hope, few men deserve it more; and it will give an impetus to all kinds of business in Mariposa, and more confidence to all the people of the State. Certainty is what we want in respect to land claims. And now that we have a final decision in this case, and that of Mr. Ritchie's claim to Suisun we can judge of the principles upon which all the claims here are to be settled. We are not sorry to learn that it is thought by those able to judge that most of the genuine claims in the State will be confirmed.

☞ The *N. Y. Herald* contains a long letter from F. C. Ewer, Esq., Editor of the *Pioneer* in this city, in which he states that Judge Edmonds has written to him (Mr. E.) in regard to some communications received from the spirit of John F. Lane, a *fictitious* character introduced by Mr. Ewer in the "Eventful Nights of the 21st and 22d August," published in the *Pioneer* some time since. Judge Edmonds and spiritualism are placed in a very ridiculous light by Mr. Ewer.

BRANCH MINT.—The following statistics, relative to the operation of the San Francisco Mint, for the month of March, are from the *Herald*:—

Deposits were recieved from the 1st to the 22d, inclusive—

Coin after melting	68,293 12 ozs.	
Bars after melting	10,533 06 ozs—	78,826 18
Value		$1,455,640 73
Silver deposited	34,376 20 ozs—	$41,720 36
Gold coinage		$4,330,000 00
Silver deposited		45,400 00
Total coinage		$4,378,400 00

SANDWICH ISLAND LIBERALITY.—The native churches gave, last year, for pastoral support, $8,574; for church erection, &c., $11,533; for foreign missions, $4,946.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to the Noisy Carriers' Publishing Hall, for files of Eastern papers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PACIFIC:

DEAR SIR:—Will you have the goodness to insert in your paper the following "declaration of sentiments of the church of God," worshipping in Pine street Chapel, and thereby confer a favor on many who wish for a correct understanding of their religious faith, and the principles on which they are organized. It is founded on the same principle as the "Young Men's Christian Association," or as near that as a church can be organized. They have preaching in Pine street chapel every Sunday morning and evening. Seats free.

H. C.

A DECLARATION OF THE OBJECTS AND SENTIMENTS OF THE "CHURCH OF GOD," WORSHIPPING IN THE PINE STREET CHAPEL, NEAR MONTGOMERY STREET.

Object.—We hereby agree to unite together in promoting a high and holy standard of Religious Worship, believing that God requires us to worship Him in Spirit and in Truth, and in the beauty of Holiness. And we have selected a name by which we wish to be known, to wit: "The Church of God;" and we proclaim the following as our *Religious Sentiments*:

7. We embrace the Holy Scriptures as of Divine authenticity and inspiration; which contain sufficient ground for our Faith and Practice, and hope of everlasting Life. We believe that the Scriptures plainly teach—

1st. That there is One True and Living God, infinite in power, in wisdom, in holiness, in love and in justice; the Creator of all things, visible and invisible, and the Head of all principality and power.

2d. The doctrine of the Trinity, consisting of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and "that these Three are One."

3d. The doctrine of the Fall of Adam, and the consequent depravity of the whole human family.

4th. The doctrine of the great Atonement made by Jesus Christ for the sins of the whole world; whereby all who confess and forsake their sins shall find mercy and obtain eternal Redemption through his blood.

5th. The doctrine of Regeneration; or a new birth, as essential to an admission into the Church of God, on earth, and an entrance into His Everlasting Kingdom after death.

6th. The doctrine that Repentance towards God for all our sins and Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ are necessary to secure that new birth, with all its blessings and enjoyments.

7th. The doctrine of Future Rewards to the Righteous and Punishment of the Wicked; to be administered at the Judgment Seat of Jesus Christ, on the day which He hath appointed to judge the world in righteousness.

Ordinances.—We recognize two Ordinances in the Church of God:

1st. Baptism, which is a sign or emblem of Regeneration by the Holy Ghost.

2d. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, instituted by Christ in remembrance of Himself.

Brotherhood.—We recognize all persons, of every degree of capacity, of every religious sect and order, of every nation and tribe under heaven, of every shade of color and complexion; whether noble or ignoble, rich or poor, bond or free; who have been born of God, and are walking in His holy commandments, according to the light they enjoy, as members of the Church of God. And we most cordially tender to all such, the hand of Christian fellowship, as brethren of the same Spiritual Family, engaged in the same holy cause, and bound to the same final destiny: for "there is no respect of persons with God."

Morals.—We believe that the Gospel of Jesus Christ, is the most elevated, pure, and perfect system of morals ever presented to the world; and that, if its doctrines, precepts, prohibitions, and spirit, were universally embraced and practiced, all idolatry would be overthrown, all wars would cease, all slavery be exterminated, the fountains and streams of intemperance be dried up, all oppression be done away, all licentiousness be destroyed, and all gambling, Sabbath breaking, profanity, pride, intrigue, lying, deceit, covetousness and every other vice practiced among men, would be annihilated. We should then realize a fulfilment of the glorious millenium, when Supreme love to God, and universal love to man would fill every soul; when a common faith would exist; a common brotherhood prevail; works of charity and righteousness every where abound; the fruits of universal peace be enjoyed; virtue be enthroned; and the kingdoms of this world, become the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, and he would reign forever and ever.

Covenant.—For the accomplishment of so glorious an end, we purpose and agree to sustain the preaching of the gospel and the ordinances of God's Church, to diffuse light and truth among men, to engage in daily prayer and supplication, and to use every laudable means to bring all to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ our Lord; to watch over and encourage, to comfort and sustain each other as Christiain brethren and thus fulfil the great law of love.

And while we extend the hand of fellowship to all true Christians of every sect and order, we shall confidently expect a reciprocity of feeling, and a hearty co-operation, in the work of harmonizing all upon the great platform of eternal truth, and of converting the world to Christ.

Legislative.

The statement made in our last that the bill to divide the State into Congressional districts had passed, was erroneous. The bill has been killed in the Assembly and will in all probability not come up during the present session.

APRIL 5th, 1855.

The bill to provide for the settlement of the affairs of the State Marine Hospital passed the Senate after a hard struggle.

An act concerning duelling past the Assembly.

A resolution to print 3000 copies of the decisions of the U. S. Land Commissioners for the use and information of the people passed the Senate.

An act to exempt Firemen from militia and jury duty passed the Assembly.

A message from the Governor announced the approval of the bill providing for the removal of civil cases from the State Courts to the U. S. Supreme Court. An act to create the County of Merced passed the Assembly.

The Courts.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Consequent upon the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Hazen *vs.* the City, to the effect that the sale of the slip property was unauthorized by law, as the ordinance was not passed by the requisite majority in the Council, a number of suits have been instituted in this Court against the city, to recover the purchase money. The following is a list of the suits and attachments taken out:—

Kelsey Hazen *vs.* the City	$ 7,920
Thomas W. Lyslie and Gen. Beckwith	18,544
Charles Gallovor et al	21,000
Jno. Johnson	14,692
T. J. A. Chambers	27,000
R. M. Jessup	56,100
Edw. Whitstead	8,995
T. L. S. Smiley et al	19,032
C. E. S. McDonald	15,675
C. D. Carter	46,250
R. Worthman	7,558
B. Lawrence, Jr	8,752
A. Scheper et al	19,305
John P. Buckley	9,351
John Perry, Jr	26,492
S. B. Whipple	20,600
A. B. Grogan	21,990
Louis Schroder et al	28,278
W. C. Hoff	8,700

The following attachments were taken out in the Twelfth District Court:

Nathaniel Holland *vs.* the City	$4,070
Henry J. Wills	6,028
William Sharon	14,000
Martin and Conrad Prag	12,000
Manuel Ainsa	8,000

The grand total of the amounts for which suits have been brought, so far, is $451,340.

The attachments have been laid on the water lot property of the city, and the funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

INTERIOR NEWS.

Jackson was visited by a destructive fire on Thursday morning the 5th inst., which at one time threatened to destroy the whole town.—Some dozen buildings were burned. The loss is estimated from $75,000 to $100,000.

The preservation of the town was owing to the strenuous exertions of the Jackson Hook and Ladder Co., and the fire proof buildings which circumscribed it.

The Humboldt *Times* of the 17th ult., says; That the diggings on the Trinity and Salmon Rivers yield from $5 to $25 per day to the man.

A correspondent of the *Times* writing from Vance's Bar on Trinity River says:

"Miners on this river are doing tolerably well wherever they have water, some making as much as $25 per day. I never have seen a more steady and honest set of men than on this river; there is no gambling nor drinking done here; all are anxious to make money. The Hazletine Ditch, at Taylor's Flat, about eight miles from here, will be finished in about two weeks. They will have enough water there for 300 or 400 miners.—Buildings are going up as fast as haystacks, and I should not be surprised to see a second Weaver here in a very short time. A good many miners in this neighborhood are talking of fluming a part of this river next year, and there is no doubt but what those enterprising men will be rewarded by the *oro*.

The trade from Union to this river will be greater next summer than last, as there is a great difference of prices between Union and Shasta or Red Bluffs.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Fort Humboldt on the 13th ult.

We learn from the Crescent City *Herald*, that the Spring trade has opened briskly in that place.

MORE RICH DIGGINGS NEAR SONORA.—Last Saturday morning, William Graham, while passing over the summit of a hill, near Algerine Camp, and about four miles from Sonora, accidentally discovered a piece of gold of the value of $2,50, lying on the surface of the ground. He procured a pick and a pan, and, in about one hours time panned out between *four and six pounds of pure gold!* The gold lies imbedded in clay, with no sign of rocks, and continues to pay from $50 to $100 to the *pan*.

DIAMOND SPRINGS.—For Supervisor in the 2d district, A. H. Hanley received 339 votes; whole number cast, 424. This result is claimed as a Know Nothing victory.

PLACERVILLE.—Wm. H. Robinson, the K. Nothing candidate for Supervisor, beats Spencer, the regular Democratic candidate in this city, 206; in the county 406.

Mr. Spencer, a good and popular man, was killed by being the candidate of the foreign phalanx organization in this county.

ATLANTIC ITEMS.

By the *Sierra Nevada* which arrived Apl. 9th, we have New York papers up to the 12th ult.

We receive no later dates from Europe by the *Sierra Nevada*. The *Pacific* had not arrived at New York, but was three or four days overdue, and a good deal of anxiety was felt for her safety.

The *Tribune* has a long account of the death and burial of Wm. Poole. He died on the 8th March, from wounds received in an affray at Stanwix Hall. Poole was one of that notorious gang of rowdies of the Tom Hyer stamp, and the difficulty grew out of an ill feeling existing between Morrisey and Hyer.

The *Tribune* says: "Poole was a member of the order of United Americans. The attack upon him was without provocation and murderous. All the parties implicated in the affray are under arrest except Lewis Baker, for whose apprehension the Mayor has offered a reward of $500. Jim Turner, who shot himself in the arm at Stanwix Hall, is in the Tombs. He has been indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill the pugilist, Tom Hyer, having fired a pistol at him while in Platt's Saloon, in January last.

It is believed an extra session of the Texas Legislature will be called, to take action in relation to the United States Law for paying the creditors of that State.

The Indiana Legislature has adjourned without choosing a United States Senator.

A terrible uproar has been created in the New Jersey Legislature in consequence of a bribe of $1000 being offered a member to vote for the renewal of certain bank charters.

The officers of the sloop of war Decatur have given up all hopes of her safety.

Old Nassau Hall, at Princeton, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night, Mar. 10th, together with the books, clothing and furniture of the students.

The members of the Mexican Boundary Commission appointed by the government of Mexico, had at last accounts left Guaymas for the Rio Colorado.

The famous Kinney expedition has exploded.

Hard times and the increased pay of soldiers, have had the effect of greatly increasing the number of U. S. recruits on Governor's Island, New York, the past few months.

Gov. Pollock has signed the Sunday Liquor Law bill, passed by the Penn. Legislature.

It is reported that Jenny Lind is shortly to make her public appearance again in England.

Burgoyne & Co., are under protest in New York and Boston for $175,000.

Mrs. Fanny Smith Bullitt, wife of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died in that city on the 13th ult.

The entire business part of the town of Monroeville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 3d of March. Loss over 50,000.

CUBA.—Capt. Schenck, of the *Philadelphia*, which arrived at New Orleans on the 13th ult. from Cuba, reports the perpetration of another insult to the flag of the United States. The steamer *El Dorado* was fired at by a Spanish war steamer off Cape San Antonio, on the night of the 6th instant. One shot crossed her bow and the other passed over the paddle house.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of the 1st March, says, "The naval forces of H. B. M., which were in Cuban waters, are at this moment dividing with vessels of our squadron the duty of cruisers watching for the security of our coasts."

The Spanish Consul at Key West has issued a notification, that all vessels approaching the coast of Cuba are liable to be overhauled by men-of war, and made to give a good account of themselves. In consequence of the aspect of affairs in Cuba, Com. Stribling, of the United States str. San Jocinto, had abandoned his design of proceeding to Philadelphia, and left for Havana on the 28th ult.

A GREAT LAND CASE. In the case of Trevino and Fernandez, in regard to the ownership of some sixty thousand acres of land upon the Rio Grande river, near Brownsville, Texas, the Supreme Court of Texas recently rendered a decision in favor of Trivino. The land in question is well located, and is very valuable. The titles date back some fifty years, under the government of Spain, but are now held entirely by Americans. The lower court of the State once decided the case in favor of Fernandez, but their decision is now reversed.

The semi-monthly communication with California we observe, is about to be adopted again, and the opposition between the Nicaragua and Panama lines resumed. The agent of the former Company announces that on and after the 20th proximo, the steamers of that line will leave here as formerly on the 5th and 20th of each month, and at a reduction of fares. The mail line will continue to depart at their regular dates, so that the advantages gained by travelers in the matter of expense will be accomplished by the loss to the general public of a weekly communication with the Pacific.—*N. Y. Shipping List, March* 10.

Among the important measures introduced at the close of the 33rd Congress, was a bill to repeal the Neutrality Laws, by Senator Brown of Mississippi. He proposed to repeal such sections of the law as restrained our citizens from giving "aid and comfort to the people of Cuba."

Ex-Gov. Brown says the Spaniards in Cuba have insulted our flag! imprisoned our people! searched our ships! pillaged our mails and yet the Government has not moved. Under these circumstances, he is for "letting slip the dogs of war" in the shape of fillibusters.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The term of the United States Supreme Court closed on the 10th March, after a session of ninety-seven days. Seventy-eight cases have been disposed of. On that day the following decisions were rendered:

United States vs. Archibald Ritchie.—On appeal from the Northern District of California. Judge Nelson delivered an opinion affirming that of the District Court.

John Chas. Fremont vs. United States.—On appeal from the District Court of the Northern District of California. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion, reversing the decree of the District Court, and remanding the case for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of the Court.

Chas. Minturn vs. Lafayette Maynard, et al.—On appeal from the District Court of the Northern District of California. Judge Grier delivered the opinion, affirming the opinion of the District Court, with costs.

John C. Hays vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—In error from the District Court of the Northern District of California. Judge Nelson delivered the opinion, affirming the judgment of the Court, with costs and interest.

Calhoun Benham, of California; J. B. Magruder, of Maryland, and R. H. Wightman, of New Mexico, were admitted as attorneys and counsellors of the Supreme Court.

California Academy of Natural Sciences.

APRIL 9, 1855.

Col. L. Ransom in the chair.

Quincy Brooks, Jr., of Olympia, W. T., was elected a Corresponding Member.

Dr. H. Gibbons reported the existence of *Dirca palustris*, in great abundance, in the ravines of Alameda county.

From Judge Eno was presented a Geode, containing a moveable nucleus, and bearing numerous particles of gold in fissures on its surface; it was taken from a gold mine in Calaveras county. Also, a specimen of agatized wood, from the same region, found at the depth of 150 feet. This mineral appears to be extensively dispersed throughout the State.

Dr. Behr exhibited a species of *Smilacina*, which he deems quite equal in valuable properties to the officinal Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Trask presented the following descriptions, with the specimens, of fossil shells from the tertiary deposites of the lower coast.

CHEMNITZIA PAPILLOSA—TRASK.

Shell small; acutely elongate; sublanceolate; substance of the shell rather thick; eleven slightly oblique rounded whorls, separated by rather deep sutures, those separating the lower five whorls deeper than the upper; eleven distinct rounded folds on each whorl; four revolving lines on each whorl, which, upon the last whorl, extend down the base of the shell, in rather shallow but distinct furrows, easily seen in good specimens.

Aperture roundly ovate; outer lip moderately thick; columella arched; and terminating somewhat acutely anteriorly.

Length, five-tenths of an inch; breadth, one-eighth of an inch. From Santa Barbara.

Dr. Gould has described two species of this genus, from the coast of Santa Barbara, Cal., viz: C. torquata and C. tenuicula, neither of which appears to be our fossil species. The fossil differs from C. torquata, in the size of the two shells, in the number of folds, and in the absence of revolving lines; from C. tenuicula, in the number of whorls, in the greater number of folds in his specimen, and in the shouldered character of the last whorl. My description is founded on an examination of thirty shells, and I am unable to identify this fossil with any described species. The well marked characteristics of the fossil, arising from the revolving lines crossing the folds, giving them the appearance of small papillæ upon their convex surfaces, were considered sufficiently suggestive of the specific name applied.

TORNATELLA ELLIPTICA—TRASK.

Shell small; acutely elliptical; substance of shell rather firm; six subspiral shouldered whorls; twelve slightly oblique folds on the three last whorls, which terminate about half way down on the body whorl; the three middle whorls encircled by four cordate lines each; the last whorl has fourteen lines; spire acute; last whorl about three-fifth the length of the shell.

Aperture elliptical; half the length of the shell; outer lip subcrenate from the termination of the cordate lines on the last whorl; a minute reflection of the inner lip passes around the posterior edge of the aperture, and becomes obsolete on the edge of the aperture.

Length, five-twentieths of an inch; breadth, one-tenth of an inch. From Santa Barbara.

Two specimens only of this shell were found at this locality, and though an inhabitant of lower latitudes, yet we find it fossil with Murex among the marine deposites of our hills, associated in the same beds which contain the northern types.

MUREX FRAGILIS.—TRASK.

Shell thin; small; six deeply shouldered sub-oblique flattened whorls; last whorl traversed by eight rather small fringed varices; the periphery of the body whorl is surmounted by a small rounded spine on each varix, and stands obliquely outward upon the edge of the shoulder; the last whorl is traversed by thirteen unequal tranverse ribs; the three middle whorls have respectively four and three of the transverse lines, the central one of which is usually the most prominent; indistinct folds on the middle whorls formed from the varices on the last whorl; anterior portion of the canal closed; lip thin. The aperture of this specimen (it being the only one found that was near entire,) was so badly broken, it is impossible to make out its form with accuracy. It is very difficult to obtain a specimen entire, although fragments of the fossil are abundant.

Length, four-tenths of an inch; breadth, three-tenths. From Santa Barbara.

FUSUS BARBURENSIS—TRASK.

Shell fusiform; rather thin; about seven convex whorls; turreted; the last whorls have about twelve rounded folds becoming obsolete near the middle of the last whorl; eight or nine wavy transverse threads traverse the lower whorl, becoming less defined from the middle forward; folds interrupted at the sutures; apex sub-acute.

Aperture semicircular; canal, slightly oblique; external lip rather sharp, and thin; indistinct striæ within, columella smooth.

Length, nine-tenths of an inch; breadth, four-tenths. From Santa Barbara.

In sculpture this fossil approaches F. Missisippiensis of Conrad, but is very much smaller, and differs also in the number of folds and the many forms of the transverse threads. It is not plentiful at the locality where it was found; three specimens only were met with, and the above description is from the largest shell.

FUSUS ROBUSTUS.—TRASK.

Shell fusiform, turreted, thick; about seven convex whorls; eight varicosed, distant folds on the last whorls; which are interrupted at the sutures; about five revolving lines on the upper whorls, and twelve on the last; folds become obsolete a little anterior to the middle of the body whorl; greatest breadth across the posterior portion of the aperture.

Aperture obovate; outer lip thick; canal straight; distance from the posterior edge of the aperture to the end of the canal, equal to half the length of the shell; apex of the spire bluntly rounded.

Length, one inch and two-tenths; breadth, five-tenths. From San Pedro.

Found at heights varying from eighty to one hundred feet above the sea.

FUSUS RUGOSUS.—TRASK.

Shell fusiform, somewhat thin, turreted; spire acute; eight convex whorls; two first without folds; nine distant folds on the last whorl, becoming obsolete on a line parallel with the posterior edge of the aperture; two last whorls traversed by small longitudinal wrinkles; about fourteen elevated, somewhat squared, lines on the last whorl, with intermediate smaller lines between, which are continuous to the base of the shell.

Aperture semicircular; canal oblique, and somewhat elongated; from the posterior edge of the aperture to the anterior end of the canal, is little more than half the length of the shell; outer lip thin; columella smooth.

Length, one inch and four-tenths; breadth, six-tenths. From San Pedro.

In sculpture, this shell resembles somewhat *F. ambustus* of Gould; the fossil differs from that shell in the more abrupt and rounder termination of the upper part of the whorls at the sutures, and in its presenting no furrows within the aperture. The upper whorls of the latter also become somewhat flattened, while in the former they appear to preserve much uniformity in their form throughout. It has the appearance of being closely allied to that shell, judging from the figure as given by Dr. Gould of his species.

It is distinct from *F. robustus*, by the more acute form of the spire, the thickness of the shell, the greater number and angular character of the elevated transverse threads and by the size of the shell.

Dr. Kellogg exhibited a drawing of the fruit and foliage of the gigantic tree of California, with analytical and microscopical figures of the male flowers, &c.

Also a drawing and specimens of a new Cucurbit, probably a *Marah* or *Echinocystis*, from Placerville. As soon as the mature fruit can be obtained, a full description will be published. The vine is commonly known as Giant Root, &c. Other specimens, similar to those here, were received. Dr. K. exhibited blooming specimens and a drawing of a beautiful bulbous plant—a species of *Cyclobothra*, or Golden Star Tulip.

The Academy are indebted to Mr. Gavitt for the two last named, together with flowering specimens of *Dendromicon rigidum*, *Cerasus mollis*, a species of cherry. These were received by Express, in wide-mouthed glass jars—a novel and successful mode of transportation.

Dr. K. exhibited specimens and a drawing of a new and singular personate leafless plant, for which further time is required for investigation.

Also, a drawing and specimen of a new and beautiful *Calochortus* or Butterfly Tulip, from the vicinity of Canada de Las Uvas, furnished by Wm. A. Wallace, of Los Angeles; color bright vermilion, stem leafless, two inches high, the flowers as large as usual, pastil capitate, &c.

Dr. K. also exhibited a drawing and specimens of *Wyethia, angustifolid* (*Alerconid*, of De Candolle,) from the hills of Mission Dolores, known as the creeping sunflower—a name probably suggested by the habit of the stem. Rising and bowing archwise, it hugs the soil, creeping beneath the grass about a foot from the radiated cluster of root leaves, then ascending in a curve a few inches from the earth, crowned with a single flower; or perhaps also from the creeping character of the root.

It is worthy of remark, that the achenia is sometimes entirely destitute of pappus, but more commonly one long awn from the inner angle, and often a smaller or tooth-like one opposite; leaves long, narrow, strongly waved; root black, with lighter radiating lines within.

The Presbytery of San Francisco.

The next regular meeting of this body will be held in Sacramento, commencing on Tuesday evening, April 17th. The opening sermon will be preached on that evening by the Moderator, Rev. S. S. Harmon, of Sonora, after which the Presbytery will meet for business.

Members are reminded that by rule of the Presbytery, the records of the church sessions are to be presented for examination at the Spring meeting.

SAMUEL H. WILLEY,
Stated Clerk.

San Francisco, March 14, 1855.

THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA will hold its fourth annual meeting on Wednesday the 19th of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the city of Sacramento.

The regular sermon before the Association will be delivered by Rev. B. D. Henry, of Mokelumne Hill.

The churches are requested to send Delegates to the Association.

J. H. WARREN,

THE WEEKLY STEAMERS.—It has been announced that the weekly line of steamers would be discontinued from this time. We are authorised to state, on behalf of the Nicaragua S. S. Company, that such is not the fact—that their steamers will continue to leave as heretofore, on the 9th and 24th of each month.

San Francisco Total Abstinence Society.

PLEDGE.

We pledge ourselves, that we will neither make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider; and that we will, on all suitable occasions, discountenance their use throughout the community.

There will be Temperance Meetings every Lord's Day at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington st., corner of Jones Alley, between Montgomery and Sansome sts., at 2½ o'clock P. M. And the public are invited to be present, especially such as sell, or use as a beverage, intoxicating liquors. The services are to be appropriate to the day.

Rev. Mr. CUMMINGS, will lecture next Sabbath, April 15, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NATHANIEL THURSTON.

P. S. Papers friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to copy the above.

HIS POWER

It seem'd to late—it seem'd too late;
It seem'd as if the hand of fate
Had marked him for its prey;
But ills of life may all combine
To *cough* defiance at *Devine*—
He'll rout them in a day.

☞ His great compound Pitch Lozenge, for the cure of Coughs and Colds, is for sale by Little & Co., No. 137 Montgomery street, at 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.

B. FRANK PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, which has received the first premium over THIRTY times. Orders taken, and all information given by JARVIS JEWETT, Agent.
San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1854.

Arrival of the Golden Gate.

Just as we are going to press, (Thursday, P. M.,) the Golden Gate arrived, bringing important news. We have only time for a few extracts.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Africa arrived at Boston 24th ult., bringing news of a highly interesting and important character.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IS DEAD.

He expired suddenly at one o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 2d.

No details have been received, but there can be no doubt of the fact, as it was announced in the House of Lords, on Friday night, by Lord Clarendon, and in the Commons by Lord Palmerston.

Surmises were afloat that he was assassinated, but it was thought he died of apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.

The English Government received two telegraphic despatches, announcing the fact—one through Berlin, the other through Hague.

His illness was known in England before the news of his death was received, and caused a slight rise in the funds. Ehe effect of his death, of course, had not transpired when the Africa left Liverpool.

His son, who will probably succeed him, is known to be a peace man, and at the head of the German party.

The Palmerston ministry, within ten days of its formation, had fallen through. A new ministry has been appointed.

The English Government expresses the hope that the pending negotiations will lead to an honorable peace.

There has been a severe battle at Eupatoria, in which the Russians were defeated by the Turks. The Emperor of the French is going on to the Crimea. Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The recent elections in New Hampshire have gone against the Administration, the opposition having carried the Governorship, Legislature and Congress.

United States Land Commission.

APRIL 10th.

There were no decisions rendered by the Board of U. S. Land Commissioners to day. The following cases were

SUBMITTED ON BRIEFS.

No 718—Mary S. Bennett, for 140 varas square, and 2000 by 1000 varas, near the mission Santa Clara.

No 788—Justo Larios, *et al.* for Campo de los Franciscs. Dimension and locality not given.

No 789—Augustin Jauace, for same place.

No 616—Jonathan D. Stevenson, *et al.* for Madana, two square leagues in Contra Costa County.

The following cases were

SUBMITTED WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

No 715—Jose Y. Limantour, for 10 by 8 leagues, near Cape Mendocina.

No 780—Jose Y. Limantour, for Loupyoung, 11 sqr. leagues, county not given.

No 781—Jose Y. Limantour, for Laguna de Tache, 11 square leagues, county not given.

No 782—Jose Y. Limantour, for Sienega del de bilan, 11 square leagues, county not given.

No 483—Jose Y. Limantour, for Cajuenga, 6 square leagues, county not given.

No 784—Jose Y. Limantour, for Ojo de Agua, 400 varas square, county not given.

No 785—Jose Ma Castanus, for Aroyo de los Calsoncillos, 11 square leagues, county not given.

No 786—Victor Prudhon, for Bodega, locality and dimension not given.

In cases 812 and 45, (the former that of James A. Short, et al, for Arroyo de San Antonio; and the latter that of Thomas B. Valentine, for same place,) motions were made and submitted, for leave to withdraw original papers. Both these claims had been discontinued heretofore.

In case 753, (Adolph Conil, et al., for Arias Ranch, in Monterey county,) a motion was made to amend petition, and submitted.

In case No 554, (Andrew Randall for Canadadi la Segunda, in Monterey county,) motion was made for an attachment for a witness, and submitted.

In cases Nos. 101 and 348, (the former that of Josefa de Hara, et al. for Potrero de San Francisco county; and the latter that of William Carey Jones for San Luis Rey and Pala, in San Diego county, a motion was made and filed to set aside former submission, take evidence, and resubmit.

MARRIED.

In this city, April 5, by Rev. W. J. Kip, Joseph Webber to Miss Ann's Elizabeth Farley, all of this city.

DIED.

At Boston, March 9th, Rev. Frederick T. Gray, Pastor of Bulfinch Street Church. He died of cancer in the stomach.

In Jackson March 31, Francis Pennell, formerly of Maine, aged about 28 years.

At Sutter Creek, March 31st, Catharine, wife of Jonathan Jones, aged 45 years, formerly of St Josephs, Mo.

At Oak Spring Ferry, March 29th, Capt William Graham, aged 48 years, a native of Nova Scotia, recently from Texas.

At Sing Sing, March 3, of congestion of lungs, James A., son of Alfred and Anita Robinson, of California, aged 16 years.

LIBRARY FOR SALE.

A valuable library of over 300 volumes, consisting of works on Theology, History, Philosophy, Poetry, and those of a general and miscellaneous character, will be disposed of at private sale on low terms.

Enquire at the office of the Pacific.

Jan. 26. J. W. DOUGLAS.

Places of Worship in San Francisco.

First Baptist Church.—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. B. Brierly Pastor, residence south-east corner of Powell and Washington Streets.

First Congregational Church.—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence Pine street, 3d house above Dupont.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church.—Happy Valley. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class immediately after morning service. S. H. Willey Pastor, residence Howard street, cor of Jayne.

Calvary Presbyterian Church.—Bush street, near Musical Hall. Rev. Wm. A Scott, D.D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m., 7½ p. m. Lecture every Wednesday evening 7½ o'clock. Pastors study in the rear of the Church. Pastors residence 102 Pine street, 3d door above Dupont.

Pine Street Baptist Church.—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. Wm. Rollinson, Pastor; residence, Happy Valley, 30 Mellus street.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

Trinity Church.—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minnie.

Grace Church—(Episcopal).—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 2½ a m. Rector, Right Rev. Bishop Kipp. Residence, California street below Stockton.

Roman Catholic Church.—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

Spring Valley Chapel.—Service at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. S. V. Blakesley.

Seamen's Bethel.—on Mission Street, near Front. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

New Jerusalem Church.—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building, at 11 a. m.

Greenwich Street Congregational Church.—Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

Chinese Chapel.—Rev. William Speer, (Missionary Pastor,) corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. Pastor's residence, up stairs.

1st Colored Baptist Church—Dupont st., near Union St. Services at 3 o'clock and 7½ P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Printers and Publishers.

Having one of the largest sized Adams Power Presses, I am prepared to do BOOK AND NEWSPAPER WORK in the neatest manner, at No. 68 Merchant st.
ap6-tf FRANCIS BLAKE.

GOODMAN BROS.
PROVISION DEALERS,
No. 50 Front Street, San Francisco.

HAVE ON HAND
Billing's Patent Covered HAMS;
Ames do do do
Cassards' do do do
Muslin Covered do
Mess and Clear PORK;
Clear and Extra Clear BACON;
MESS BEEF;
BUTTER in Hhds and Firkins;
CHEESE;
LARD in Kegs and Tins;
N. B. Orders for other kinds of Merchandise attended to if desired. mar30-3m

A CARD.
NICARAGUA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Fare Reduced to and from New York!

THE Public are respectfully informed that the prices of passage for the steamer UNCLE SAM, to sail 9th April, will be at reduced rates.
C. K. GARRISON, Agent.
mh30 110 Sacramento street.

HENRY MARTIN,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
In the State of Rhode Island.
15 1m

C. V. GILLESPIE,
SEARCHER OF RECORDS
AND
EXAMINER OF TITLE DEEDS,
With seven years practice in the Pueblo, City and County of San Francisco.
No. 76 Montgomery Block and Hall of Records.
Schedules of Real property of the estates of deceased persons and insolvents furnished on application.
mar22-3m

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND HOE'S DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed 44 by 28. Apply to
mar2-1m F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

California Streeotype Foundry,
BY M. J. BURKE & CO.

No. 75 Davis St., four doors North of Clay St., (IN REAR OF, AND OFFICE IN, THE DRUG STORE,) SAN FRANCISCO.
All Works Warranted. Terms, Cash before delivery.
Book work Stereotyped at the lowest paying rates. Particular attention paid to the Stereotyping of Wood Cuts
June 4

DANIEL H. DOUGLISS,
(SUCCESSOR TO ATWILL & CO.)
No. 172 Washington st, SAN FRANCSCO,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet, Card, and Book Music; Toys, Games, and Children's Presents.

Fancy Goods:
Boxing Gloves, Fencing Foils, Masks, Bird Cages, Bird Seed, Cribbage Boards, Police Whistles, Billiard Balls, Cue Wax, Cue Leathers, Billiard Chalk, Back Gammon Boards, Chess-Men, Feather Dusters, Ladies' Work Baskets, etc., etc.
feb23-tf

L. COBURN'S
Livery and Sale STABLE,
144 Sansome Street,—Between Washington and Jackson SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
N. B.—The best of Saddle and Buggy Horses to let on the most reasonable terms.
Particular attention paid to Horses kept on Livery.
feb9-3m

UNION HOTEL,
MOKELUMNE HILL.

THE PROPRIETORS of this house would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that having since the fire, rebuilt and fitted up their house in the most sumptuous manner, no pains will be spared to make their guests comfortable, and their stay agreeable.
N. B. STAGES leave this Hotel daily in every direction.
mar9

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COMMISSION AND PROCUCE MERCHANTS.
H Fairfield & Co, Commission and Produce, 65 Clay.
A King & Co, Commission and Produce, 63 Clay.
Booth & Co, Com and Produce, 2 Merchant, near East.
I P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.

GROCERIES.
Jacob Isrel, 80 Kearny st, Groceries and provisions.
A C Hendley, Groceries and Provisions, Clay street wharf.
J G Burnham, do do cor Jackson and Battery
Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.

WOOD AND COAL.
John Lewis, Wood & Coal Yard, 21 Washington street, below Davis.
Bryant & Saben, wood yard, Stewart st, near Mission.
Adams & Smith, wood and coal, cor Davis and Market sts.

CONFECTIONERY.
Mercer & Bernheim, wholesale and retail, 126 Kearny.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
Henry & George, Livery, Sale Stable, cor Bush and Kearny.
Orrick Johnson & Co, Eagle Livery Stable, 105 Kearny.
S H Southwick & Co, Pioneer Stable, California st.

BLACKSMITHS.
Hiland & Graves, 102 Kearny.
English & Lothrop, horse shoeing, 60 Sansome.
J Berry, 21 Bush street.

LUMBER DEALERS.
J C George, Stewart st, below Mission.
Pennell & Brown, Stewart st, below Mission.

MISCELLANEOUS.
S. L. Palmer, Agri'al Warehouse and Seed Store 94 Davis st
United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.
Mrs Cooke, Millinery and Fancy Goods, 66 Kearny street.
John Marre, 2 Trainer' building, Tin ware and Roofing
R Savage, Central Hotel, 229 Clay st, cor Waverly Place.
Tracy & Twombly, carpenters and jobbers, 196 Kearny st.
A D Baker, California Pickles, Vinegar, 154 Battery.
John Wilson & Son, Harness Repository, 98 Sansome st.
Bulahr & Cornish, Gents Furnishing Store, Jackson st.
Geo R Paul, City Mills, 35 Sansome st.
Schroth & Carl, Kearny st, bt Bush. Sutter Coffee Saloon.
Edwin Lewis, Grain, Flour, Washington, bet Front & Davis
I C Root, Boot Manufactory, 180 Washington street.
G L Goud & Co, Stoves, tin ware, sheet iron, 75 Davis.
J W Whaling, Coroner and Undertaker, 161 Sacramento st.
Sigrist Brothers, Roofing and Plumbing, 112 Kearny.
Kauce & Thompson, New York Bakery, 160 Kearny.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JANUARY, 1855.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Samuel Seymour, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

FOR STOCKTON, VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clarke, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
At 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above Boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Company, December 29th, 1853. feb9

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE sixth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1855. Miss M. ATKINS, late Principal of the Female Department in the Hughs' High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, will have the entire charge of the Seminary, and having secured the services of a highly competent teacher of Music, and also other valuable assistants, she is prepared to assure Parents and Guardians that the Ladies committed to her charge shall enjoy a system of instruction best suited to the attainment of a thorough education, together with the comforts of an attractive and well-ordered house.

Terms per session of five months, payable half in advance:
Board and tuition in English Branches.........$150 00
Washing, per dozen.........1 50
Instrumental Music, with use of Piano.........30 00
For further particulars, please address
MARY ATKINS, Principal.
Benicia, Dec. 20, 1854.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Golden State Bakery and Coffee Saloon,
Kearny street, One Door North of the Post Office.

Believing that the time has at last arrived for a reform in the methods of public Cooking in this City, we have taken the saloon on Kearny street, one door north of the Post Office, where we can at all hours be found ready to cater to the public taste in the Old New England style. Our Culinary Department will be at all times free to the inspection of all who wish to witness the manner of cooking in the same cleanly way as is practiced in the kitchens of New England. Our mince pies will be made by our own cooks, and not by city bakers. Fresh Butter and Fresh Eggs will always be served. Mr. John Freeman has been engaged to superintend the kitchen, and we trust that our efforts to serve the public in a manner different from heretofore, will meet with favor. (feb16-tf) A. N. EVANS & CO.

FIRST PREMIUM
Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE.
Just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair.
Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS.
The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street next door to Austin's. feb16-tf

GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS!
A nice article. Every body buys 'em. Exactly suited for Pocket use. Call at Noisy Carriers' Book Store and Stationery Co., 77 Long Wharf.
jan26tf

TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen.
A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil letter of various sizes.
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
jan26tf 77 Long Wharf.

COAL! COAL!
Reduction of Prices!
Large sales and small profits is my motto. On and after date, I shall make a still greater reduction in my prices for Coal. A. T. LADD. Coal Yard, No. 55 Sansome st.
jan26-tf

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,
AND BLOCK WORK
Office corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Sts.
(Entrance same as to Vance's Daguerrean Rooms,)
San Francisco.
Business hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. feb16-tf

[Further testimony in favor of the Great Restorative]
Hon. C. D. Hineline, Mayor of the city of Camden, said: "We have seen many flattering notices of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and the sources from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon disease of the liver and digestive organ, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration. It is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing. If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicines can produce such evidences of merit.—One great advantage they possess over other preparations now urged for similar diseases is, they do not contain one particle of calomel, or any other mercurial preparation."—
For sale by dealers in medicine every where. jan25
See Park & White's Advertisement. 2m

LIVER COMPLAINT,
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA,
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and difficult breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest limbs &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits can be effectually cured by
DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS.
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
German Medicine Store, Philadelphia.
Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain and pleasant.
For sale Wholesale by Druggists in all the principal cities, and at retail by apothecaries and storekeepers in every town in the United States.
PARK & WHITE,
94 Merchant street.
Wholesale and retail Agents for the Pacific coast.
DR. R. H. McDONALD Agent, Sacramento.
RICE, COFFIN & CO., " Marysville,
E. S. HOLDEN, " Stockton.
Jan26-3m

WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Affection of the Liver, Asthama, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Lungs and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a fine Herbal Medicine—composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss, (the latter imported expressly for this purpose,) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined by a new chemical process, with the extract of tar—thus rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficious Remedy ever discovered for
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
BEWARE OF BASE IMITATIONS!!
As there are quite a number of Counterfeit articles bearing the name of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, purporting to be the "Genuine and original," we therefore deem it necessary, for the protection of ourselves, and for the public good to Caution all persons who purchase the Balsam of Wild Cherry, to look well at the Signature before Buying. The "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," has a FAC SIMILE of the signature of Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia, and Sandford & Park on a finely executed steel engraved wrapper. Therefore, be cautious, as none can be genuine without the signature of "Sandford & Park."
Sold by PARK & WHITE, No. 94 Merchant Street, third door above Montgomery, San Francisco, California Proprietors, and Manufacturers, to whom all orders must be addressed. Also for sale by the following Agents:
Story Redington & Co. San Francisco,
Henry Johnson & Co. " "
Keith, Hassard & Co. " "
Littlet Cole " "
F. A. Babcock & Co. " "
Samuel Adams " "
J. Farslow " "
E. H. Stoddard " "
Herny Julien " "
John O'Brien " "
And by Dr. R. H. McDonald, Sacramento
Also by Druggists generally throughout the State.
Orders by mail requesting an Agency, and accompanied by reliable references, will meet with prompt attention.
jan26-tf

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
This is a Russian preparation of great efficacy and power. This good ointment is the best and surest remedy for Burns, Scalds, Felons, Flesh Wounds, Old Sores, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost-bitten parts of the body, Corns and Sores of every kind. For thirty years this Salve has been sold in the New England States, and is well known to be an
EXCELLENT FAMILY REMEDY.
It is prompt in action, removing pain at once, reduces the most angry looking sores, and giving in a short time a complete cure.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is a prompt cure for Whitlows, Ulcers, Warts, Sties, Sore Lips, Festers, Ring-Worm, Scurvy, Bunnons, Sore Eyes, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Ingrowing Nails, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Shingles, Eruptions, Frozen Limbs, Mosquito Bites, Sore Ears, Boils, Bruises, etc. etc.
GOLD DIGGERS AT THE MINES
Should provide themselves with a remedy which may be applied at all times and under all circumstances. Many an individual has been laid up for weeks, in places distant from their homes and medical assistance, in a state of privation and suffering, who, if they had been provided with a box of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE might have dressed their own Burns or Scalds, been speedily cured, and then gone on their way rejoicing; whereas, for the lack of it they have incurred trouble, loss of time, and expense.
California Emigrants should never be without it, for they would find it of the greatest possible benefit, in the many accidents that occur on the Plains, in the Desert, and in crossing the Sierras of the West. Indeed, in such circumstances, a box of it is of more value than a box of the same size filled with gold dust.
As a cure for the diseases caused by the use of the leaves of the
POISON OAK IN THE DIGGINGS,
It is the only cure, and thousands of boxes go annually to California for this purpose alone.
For Miners and Travelers there is nothing as useful as
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
Sold by traders generally in all parts of California, or wholesale or retail, by
PARK & WHITE,
94 Merchant Street, 3rd door above Montgomery.
dec 15-3m

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. CROCKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, etc.,
A full assortment of
BOYS AND CEILDREN'S CLOTHING.
No. 246 J Street, between 8th and 9th:
SACRAMENTO.
feb16-3m

New England Agricultural Warehouse.
—AND—
SEED STORE,
NO. 11 J STREET, (NEAR THE LEVEE,) SACRAMENTO.
BAKER & HAMILTON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Field and Garden SEEDS of all kinds.
Best English and American SEEDS selected for us by the best Seedsmen in the State, and guaranteed.
Agricultural, Gardening and Botanical Book of every description constantly on hand. efb16

SPETHMANN, BRODERSON & CO.,
Dealers in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS. &C.
BRICK BUILDING,
186 J Street, between Sixth and Seventh.
SACRAMENTO.
R. SPETHMANN, B. J. BRODERSEN, } Sacramento. | A. SPETHMAN, San Francisco.
feb16-3m

JAMES BAILEY,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, &c.
No. 116 J street,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb16-tf

RANKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Battery St., (between Pacific and Broadway.)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on all descriptions of merchandize. jan26

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
No. 238 Washington street, above Dupont.
Office Hours---From 12 o'clock, M. to 3 P.M., and at 10 in the morning.
San Francisco, Jan. 1. tf

THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY
ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF
STEREOSCOPES
Taken at our rooms. The superiority of our
Daguerreotypes
are so well known that it is unnecessary to mention it. We are both practical operators of ten years experience in the art—and the scientific manner in which our rooms and skylights are arranged gives us advantages not possessed by any other establishment non the Pacific Coast. Our
GALLERY
is by far the most extensive and best furnished in California. We have a LADIES' PARLOR, furnished in the most splendid manner—besides a Public Reception Room. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call.
HAMILTON & SHEW,
feb9 Rabe's Building 163 Clay et

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RICH JEWELRY
AND IMPORTERS OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
139 Montgomery Street,
Two doors south of Clay, San Francisco.
Watches and Chronometers repaired by experienced Workmen.
jan 26-tf

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
OVERCOATS OF VARIOUS QUALITIES,
do Sacks do do
Business Coats and Sacks do
Frock Coats of various do
Blue Pilot Jackets
Satinet do
Gray, blue and red flannel Overshirts
do do do Undershirts
do co do do Drawers
Merino Shirts and Drawers
100 doz Check Linen Shirts
100 doz Hickory do
100 doz Calico do
50 doz " Davis & Jones' " Shirts
100 doz regatta do
50 doz Denim Overalls, open fronts
30 doz Shirt Collars
2,000 prs Satinet Pants
300 prs fancy Cassimere Pants
200 prs black Doeskin do
3,000 prs Cottonade do
400 prs Corduroy do
20 cases Hats—Cassimere, Wool, etc
30 cases Boots and Shoes
1 case black Japanned Muslin for Hat Covers, etc
30 bales Brown Drills
Suspenders.
Merchants and Traders are invited to an examination of the above goods, and especially to the very low prices at which they are offered.
JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
No. 169 Clay street.
San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. 3m

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D
Have taken rooms at the
WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
119 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California.
Where they would be gratified to see their friends. Mrs T gives her attention principally to Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. feb23-tf

IF YOU WANT A GOOD HAT
GO TO
FISHER & CO'S
HAT and CAP
EMPORIUM;
Nos. 85 & 87 Commercial street,
and get one of their
Elegant Spring Style for 1855;
which for neatness and durability stands *unrivalled.*
CALL AND SEE THEM.
feb23-3m

W. B. PEAKE,
FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,
No. 11 Washington Street,
Between Front and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb23-3m

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to be taken to any of the boats or steamers will be called for in any part of the city, if they leave their orders at the Office of the Steamboat Line of Omnibusses, on Merchant street, below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co's Express Office.
Fare One Dollar only, and no charge for baggage or toll.
feb16-tf MARTIN T. CHAMPNEY, Proprietor.

BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, Agricultural Implements and Mining Tools,
Corner Sansome and Washington streets.
feb2 tf

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

BROOKS & SANITER,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Office, 178 Montgomery Street, (opposite Metropolitan Theatre.)
Loans Negotiated, Rents Collected, Titles Searched, with care and accuracy. Deeds and papers of all kinds relating to Real Estate, drawn with neatness and elegance.
Business transacted in the English, French, and German Languages.
W. H. J. BROOKS. feb16-3m H. SANITER.

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, California St., cor Leidesdorff,
Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of
FURNITURE
THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN IN THIS CITY.
These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.
I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock. may1tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.



TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES will in future bear the WRITTEN SIGNATURE of "LITTLE & CO."
THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
Is offered to the "WESTERN WORLD" in full faith, as being the
Only Certain Cure Ever Discovered
For COLDS,
COUGHS,
SORE THROAT,
CROUPS,
ASTHMA,
WHOOPING COUGH,
BRONCHITIS,
INFLUENZA,
HOARSENESS,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
Pains in the Side and Chest, and All Curable Cases of Diseases of the Lungs.
They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.
Certificates of cures to be relied on, found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured we shall never publish any thing we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."
The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.
This remedy is pronounced by Clergyman, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.
Price 50 cts. a box or 3 boxes for $1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries.
137 Montgomery street.
Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.
OBSERVE that the Written Signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each Box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which *none can be genuine.*
Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges
San Francisco, Little & Co.
Sacramento, C. Morrill.
Marysville, Rice & Coffin.
Stockton, E S Holden Co.
Benicia, J. W. Jones.
Nevada, Dr. Alban.
Downieville, D. R. W. Carr.
Agents are wanted for the sale of this valuable remedy in every city and town in California and Oregon. mar2

FURNITURE
WARE-ROOMS,
180 Montgomery Street.
GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
FURNITURE
AT
HOWES & CO'S,
Will offer their immense Stock of Rich and Desirable
FURNITURE!
AMOUNTING TO
One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars
From this time until further notice,
AT VERY LOW RATES!
In order to make a change in their business.
Customers can rely upon finding at their ware-rooms every article desired, suitable for the parlor, office or dining room.
CALL BEFORE PURCHASING.
Our NEW GOODS comprise every variety of Furniture suitable for the parlor, dining room, chamber and office—Consising in part, as follows:
Rich Parlor Setts.
In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, upholstered in Damask, Plush, Brocatelle and Hair Cloth.
Chamber Setts,
Of Walnut, with Marble Tops complete; also Oak and Mahogany, do.; Painted sets; two very elegant sets with Upholstered Chairs, &c.; a great variety of full and half Marble-top sets; also 50 cheap sets, from 60 to $75.
Gilt Mirrors,
Comprising a great variety of Pier Glasses, Ornamented and Plain, of all sizes—also two very large and elegant—probably the largest and most beautiful ever imported into San Francisco.
Dining Room Setts—Side Boards,
Mahogany and Walnut—all sizes—with and without Marble tops, with Shelves, etc., from $25 to $100; Extension Tables, all sizes, Mahogany and Walnut; Ladies' Dining Chairs; also a great variety of Tables, of all sizes and kinds.
Office Furniture.
Office Desks, Tables, Office Chairs, Cane and Wood, Sofa Beds—some very superior, Neadham's and Robinson's patterns; also low priced patterns, as low as forty dollars each.
Besides the articles enumerated, we have
Mahogany Wardrobes.............from $80 to $100.
Pine Painted Wardrobes.............from 15 to 35.
Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus.........from 20 to 50.
Pine Bureaus.............from 10 to 25.
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas.........from 30 to 60.
" " " Tete a Tetes......from 40 to 60.
" " " Lounges, of all prices.
Extension Lounges, of all prices, a new article.
Cane and Wood Chairs, all prices and qualities.
Mahogany and Walnut Easy Chairs and Rockers.
" " " Sewing Rockers.
" " " and Rosewood Centre Tables, with and without Marble tops; Marble-top Washstands, Enclosed Sinks, Lined; also, Plain—Cherry and Pine. Card Tables from $10 to $20; Whatnots, Whatnot Desks, Whatnot Commodes, Etassias, Fancy Toilet Tables, Mahogany Bedsteads, Double and Single—Walnut, Maple, &c., all sizes and prices, from $6 upwards. Clocks, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Feather Beds, White Spreads, together with a great variety of common Furniture, too numerous to mention.
N. B.—We do not pretend to be *selling off at cost, but we can and will sell as low as any concern in the city, who offers desirable Goods.*
Our Goods are purchased by a resident partner in Boston, *for cash,* and we feel certain that we can sell good articles at prices which will give *perfect satisfaction* to all who will favor us with an examination of our Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge.
All are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before making their purchases.
HOWES & CO.,
180 Montgomery Street,
jan26 tf Opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY WILL BE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN sums of ten dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, and the money remain on deposit for one month, they will draw interest of one per cent. per month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing
One and a half per Cent. per Month Interest.
If depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.
The money deposited is used only in LOANS guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe Collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."
A Register is kept at all times open to Depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of Certificates issued, and the SECURITIES upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.
FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER,
Jan 5, 1855. No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE Second year of this institution will commence on Monday, August 1st, on which day the exercises and duties of the School will be resumed. It is the determination of the Trustees to advance the already high reputation of this Seminary, and no effort will be spared to render it worthy of patronage. Faithful and efficient teachers have been provided, and every attention will be given to the proper education and moral training of the pupils. The year is divided into two sessions of five calender months each.
TERMS.
Payable one half in advance; one half on the 15th Oct.
Board and Tuition per session of five months, $200 00
Washing $1.50 per dozen.
Day Scholars, per session, 50 00
EXTRAS.
Vocal and Instrumental Music, 50 00
Spanish, French, Drawing, &c., each 20 00
Application for admission should be made to Edward Crocker, Esq., Treasurer, or to Saml C. Gray, Secretary.
m30 S. WOODBRIDGE, Jr., Pres. Board of Trustees.

KNIGHT, MITCHELL & CHILDS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Corner Battery and Richmond Streets, San Francisco.
dec 29, 1854 tf

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
FIRST STREET BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.



E. B. GODDARD W. A. PALMER, JOHN BOONE.
THE proprietors of this Establisnment having more than doubled its capacity by a NEW AND EXTENSIVE FIRE PROOF BUILDING, AND LARGE ADDITIONS OF MACHINERY from the East, are able confidently to announce to the public
THE BEST FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.
Aiming at perfection, we employ the highest skill in each department, determined that in quality, variety and prices Our work shall be unsurpassed. To this result we pledge a long practicle experience and the closest personal attention. Desiring to win patronage *only by merit,* our business is conducted on principles of Fairness and Fidelity.
WITH AN ALMOST
UNLIMITED ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS,
We are prepared to execute orders on the shortest notice for
FLOURING MILLS, SASH, MULAY AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, QUARTZ MILLS AND MINING PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STEAM ENGINES—HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.
BOILER FRONTS, GRATE BARS, RANGE PLATES, BUILDING FRONTS, BALCONY RAILINGS, CAPS, SILLS, WATER BACKS, STOVE AND PLOW CASTINGS, SHINGLE MACHINES, SMUT MACHINES, (WARRANTED THE BEST IN USE,) HORSE POWERS, CAPSTANS.
Round, Square and Fluted COLUMNS; and indeed Castings and Machinery of every description whatever.
All work WARRANTED according to order, and Castings generally furnished at ONE DAY'S NOTICE.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY, by Express or otherwise, with a deposite or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled. Orders should in all cases be accompanied with a minute description.
Grateful to our numerous friends for past favors, we would respectfully solicit their influence in our behalf. All others we beg to refer for the character of our work to our many patrons.
Feb. 20, 1855. GODDARD & CO.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

Dr. Barrett's Home for the Sick.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up an establishment as a PRIVATE HOSPITAL, or "HOME FOR THE SICK"—situated on the CORNER OF PACIFIC AND TAYLOR STREETS.
The location of this establishment is one of the best in the city—being in an airy and salubrious situation, free from dampness and unhealthy influences, and from its elevated position, commands a fine view of the city and Bay.
The Hospital is furnished with particular regard to neatness and comfort, and is comprised of a large number of apartments—enabling the proprietor to accommodate patients with private rooms, when desired—and presents attractions as a Home for the Sick, equal if not superior to any private hospital in the city.
Connected with the above establishment, there is a LYING-IN DEPARTMENT, which is also fitted up with special regard to the comfort and accommodation of this class of patients.
The Dr. pledges himself that every means will be taken to render his Hospital worthy the patronage of the sick and afflicted. His charges will be moderate, and experienced and accommodating Nurses will be in constant attendance.
TERMS:
In ordinary cases, $2 50 per day, payable in advance. For the accommodation of those patients who prefer the attendance of their own Physicians, the subscriber will receive such, as Boarders, at the low rate of $1 50 per day.
W. M. BARRETT, M. D.,
Corner of Pacific and Taylor streets.
San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1854. feb16-3m

FAMILY DRUG STORE,
North-East Corner Clay and Dupont Streets,
(IRON BUILDING.)
RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS, A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Extracts, &c., viz:
For Fever and Ague.
Osgood's Cholagogue; Rowand's Tonic; Rushton's Tonic Mixture; Quinine; and Devotion's Lexipyreta, an effectual remedy and powerful restorative to those reduced by the Panama Fever or Bilious Diarrhœa.
Also, Blake's, Moffat's Richardson's, and Oxygenated BITTERS.
For Coughs, Colds, &c.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Balsam Wild Cherry; Balsam Hoarhound; Canchalagua Extract; Jaynes' Expectorant; Cod Liver Oil, and Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup; Jujube Paste.
For Diarrhœa, etc.
Mrs. Kidder's Cordials; Extract Blackberry; Jaynes' Carminative; Thompsonian Syrups, etc., etc.
For Ruptures, etc.
A large assortment of Trusses; Saspensaries; Shoulder Braces.
For Burns, Sprains, etc.
Mustang, Kellinger's and Rheumatic Liniments; Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Pain Killer; Potter's and Hunt's Nerve and Bone Liniment.
For Canary Birds.
Canary, Hemp, Rape and Millet Seeds, and Cuttle F
For the Hair.
Barry's Tricopherous; Jaynes' Hair Tonic; Lyon's Katharion; Boyles' Hyperion Fluid; Bears Oil; Hair Oils; Tricobaphe, and other Hair Dyes, etc.
For Fleas, Cockroaches.
Lyon's Genuine Magnetic Powder, a sure destroyer—wholesale and retail.
Thompsonian Medicine.
Baberry, Poplar, Mandrake, Composition Powder; Cayenne, Golden Seal, Nerve Powder, etc.
Sarsaparillas.
Sands', Bull' Shaker's, Gaysott's, Townsend's, etc.
Dye Stuffs, etc.
Ground Logwood, Red Wood, Fustic, and Red Sanders; Copperas, Indigo, Pink Saucers, Theatre Rouge; Lily White, Mein Fun, Chalk Balls, etc.;
Acids.
Tartaric, Nitric, Muriatic, Sulphuric, Acetic, Oxalic, etc.
Chemicals, etc.
Chrys, and Puly, Strychnine, Morphines, Piperine; Valerian, Zinc, Citrate, Iron, and Quinine.
Sundries.
Phosphorous, Shellac, Glue, Tapers, Carbonate Ammonia, Yeast Powders, Soda, and Cream Tartar, Farina, Sago; Pearl Barley, Honey, Letheon; Congress and Seltzer Water, Sands' Seidlitz Powders; Emery, with many other articles too numerous to particularize—Wholesale and Retail, by
SAMUEL ADAMS,
sept 1-tf Druggist and Apothecary.

THE PIONEER
WATER CURE INSTITUTE.
BATHING, DIET, ETC., ETC.—DR. BOURNE, Water Cure Physician, having perfected arrangements embracing every elegance and comfort, combined with the security of a substantial new fire-proof brick building, offers to ladies and gentlemen, invalids in acute or chronic disease, the advantages of this most rational and philosophical mode of treatment, which he administers with all the American improvements upon Priesnitz, glorious discoveries, and the aid of his own experience, through which he has developed modes of highest importance, employed solely by himself. Water treatment NEVER FAILS IN ANY CURABLE CASE, (i. e. where a fair amount of recuperative force exists,) and is of unparalleled efficacy in the following diseases:
CROUP, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Hooping Cough, Teething, Cholera Infantum.
ISTHMUS FEVER, Fever and Ague, and all other fevers, including Colds, (so called,) Sore Throat, Putrid Sore Throat, Mumps.
TIC DOLOREUX or Neuralgia of the Face, (under a mode practiced only by Dr Bourne, and almost magical,) and ALL diseases of the NERVOUS and SEXUAL systems.
CONSUMPTION, if not of too long standing, Scrofula, Pleurisy, Palpitation of the Heart, Spinal Disease, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Obstinate Ulcers, Deafness, Sore Eyes, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Paralysis, Tetanus or Lock Jaw, Rupture, Cholera, Diarrhœa and dysentery, acute or chronic.
HYDROPHOBIA, and all Reptile poisoning.
For all FEMALE COMPLAINTS it is the only safe mode of treatment, and in its results absolutely astonishing. As an adjunct, it promotes successful and happy gestation and easy parturition. Dr. Bourne devotes particular attention to this department of his art, and refers to past success as a guaranty of the value of his peculiar mode of practice in Midwifery. (The most ample accommodation for ladies.)
CONSULTATION hours for them at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
INSANITY.—Dr Bourne's treatment of the insane is predicated upon the basis of Practical Phrenology, (the true science of Mind,) Physiology, and the Philosophy of Life and health, and is such as to give hope of speedy and permanent cures. Those who can afford the expense of private treatment may be saved the horrors of the routine practice of State or other Institutions.
The Ruinous effects of Calomel and Drug Treatment generally.
Consultations in relation to Bathing and Habits of Hygiene (Diet, etc., etc.) calculated to preserve and promote health and ward off disease; and yearly contracts made with families or individuals who may prefer such arrangement, predicated upon the adoption of measures to preserve health and increase physical and mental enjoyment. The science of a true life is advocated and taught to those who have an earnest purpose in life, and who may feel the need of counsel.
Being fully capacitated, Dr. Bourne, when desired, avails himself of the wondrous aids of Mesmerism, or Physical Magnetism, in promoting the relief and cure of Nervous Disorders.
SMALL POX cured WITHOUT disfigurement and speedily.
VEGETARIANS and all who desire to attain to highest physical and moral purity, (the two conditions are positively associated,) if not otherwise provided for, can join a VEGETARIAN CLUB, upon application to Dr. Bourne.
OFFICE HOURS—Before 10 o'clock A. M. and after 6 P. M.
OFFICE, NO. 37 RAILROAD HOUSE,
Commercial street, San Francisco.
Dr. Bourne can be consulted by letter as well as personally. feb9tf

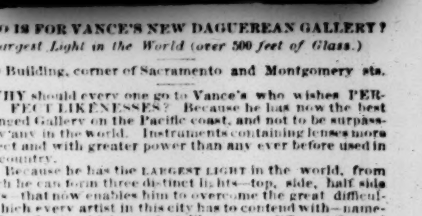
LeCOUNT & STRONG,
BOOK-SELLERS AND STATIONERS,
MONTGOMERY, NEAR CALIFORNIA ST.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Blank Books, Legal, Cap, and Letter Paper, Notarial Letter and Seal Presses, Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books; Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery, Law and Shipping Blanks; Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Surveying Instruments, Fancy Articles, etc. etc.
BOOK-BINDING AND RULING
Done to order in the neatest and most durable manner.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
LeCOUNT & STRONG.
dec 15 tf

JAS B. ROBERTS, W. C. McNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 70 Battery st., between Sacramento and California sts,
jan20 San Francisco. tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

FRESH
GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS.
YELLOW WHITE AND RED ONION SEED.
RADDISH—five varieties.
CABBAGE—all the varieties.
LETTUCE— do do
BEET— do do
CARROT— do do
ASPARAGUS, FRENCH ARTICHOKE.
CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, CELLERY, CRESS.
CUCUMBER, CHERVILLE, EGG PLANT, SALSIFY
KALE, LEEK, NASTURTIUM, PARSLEY.
WATER MELLON, MUSH MELLON, PEPPER.
PUMPKIN, RHUBARB, SPINAGE, SQUASH.
TOMATO, TURNIP, and HERB SEEDS.
And a Great Variety of Other Kinds,
—ALSO—
A Choice assortment of Flower Seeds,
Among which are CALIFORNIA FLOWER.
—ALSO—
Timothy, Red and White Clover, Alfalfa, Kentuck Blue Grass, Broom Corn, Mangel Wortsell, Buckwheat, Early Washington and other Peas, Long Island Corn, Sweet Corn, Ruta Baga, White Mountain, China Snap, Navy and other Beans, Apple and Quince Seeds, Osage Orange; TIMBER LOCUST—HONEY LOCUST. Canary, Hemp, Rape and Millet Seeds.
And other varieties comprising the best and most extensive assortment in the State. For sale wholesale and retail.
J. M. MOORE & CO.,
feb9-tf Corner California and Leidsdorff streets.

San Francisco Ahead of the World!
EVER ON, ON APACE WITH THE AGE AND TIMES!!



WHO IS FOR VANCE'S NEW DAGUEREAN GALLERY?
Largest Light in the World (over 500 feet of Glass.)
NeO Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts.
WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.
2d Because he has the LARGEST LIGHT in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.
3d Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.
4th Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
5th Because he has of late, after much experimenting and expense, brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
If those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere and judge for themselves.
Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,
New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's, San Francisco. feb16-3m

A. CONNELLY,
SIGN, ORNAMENTAL, DECORATIVE, HOUSE & FRESCO
PAINTER,
145 Sansome street,—Between Washington and Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Imitations of Fancy, Woods, Marbles, etc, executed with Neatness and Dispatch. feb9 tf

J. C. JOHNSON & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
WHIPS, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, LEATHER &C.,
No. 130 Sansome Street, San Francisco.
Ian26tf

WANTED—A situation as Nurse or Seamstress, by one fully competent, and who can bring the best recommendations. For further information enquire at corner of Howard and Jayne streets. feb9 3t

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
ALL the latest styles of Garments are received semi-monthly, by us via the Isthmus, and which, in quality, of style, durability, or cheapness, are unsurpassed. Our position, as manufacturers, enables us to sell at very reduced prices. The public are most respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.
JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
No. 169 Clay street.
San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. 3m

WM. B. SAWYER. SILAS W. JOHNSON.
SAWYER, JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, PUTTY, BRUSHES, GOLD LEAF, BRONZE, ARTISTS' COLORS AND TOOLS, etc.,
Nos. 103 and 105 Front Street,
Between Clay and Washington.
San Francisco, Dec 1, 1855. tf

RUMBILL & CO'S
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
CONNECTING WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
—DAILY—
TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:
Marysville, Hansonville,
Foster's Bar, Gibsonville,
Camptonville, Chandlerville,
Goodyear's Bar, Pine Grove,
Downieville, St. Louis,
And all other points in their vicinity.
Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.
Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.
Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention.
Dec. 9, 1853. RUMBILL & CO. tf

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.
FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.
They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS. August 29, 1853.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
NORTH-EAST CORNER CLAY AND DUPONT STS.,
HAS constantly on hand a large and carefully selected stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, with every article usually found in a Drug Store at the East, dispensed by cautious and experienced hands by day or night, as heretofore, and on as reasonable terms. Also, Hair, Cloth, Tooth and Flesh Brushes, Hair Mittens, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. sept1-tf

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco.
h. 15.

POETRY.

EVENING ON THE PACIFIC.

BY J. SWETT.

In the Pacific's heaving breast
The burning sun his red disc laves,
And sinks in purple clouds to rest
Upon his bed of ocean waves.

He lingers on the breaking crest
Of billows blue, in sparkling sheen;
Then seeks the chambers of the west,
In soft expiring tints of green.

Before the freshening evening breeze
Our white-winged vessel faster flies;
Around her flash the sparkling seas,
Above her bend the starry skies.

Around us rolls an ocean blue,
The Southern Cross burns on the sky,
Where silver islands spread to view,
And float in sapphire seas on high.

The furrow of our course afar
Is marked by phosphorescent light,
As if some shattered falling star
Had scattered showers of fragments bright.

Before the ship's majestic bows
The fleecy foam rolls up like snow,
As swiftly through the seas she ploughs,
And springs to meet her ocean foes.

The stars above are burning bright;
Around, the waves are dancing free;
Thus could I ever sail at night,
On the Pacific's moonlit sea.

MISCELLANY.

The Duties of Labor.

The duties of Labor relate mostly to itself. Why has the worker been, forever and everywhere, a comparative bondsman? a suppliant at the "great man's" gate, and a crumb eater at the "rich man's" table?—Largely because he has not comprehended and vindicated his own worth and importance. By ages of habit, and education, and often by a seeming madness of subserviency, he has held himself reverent, with hat off and head bowed, of the "great," the "rich," and the "titled," whose greatness, wealth and titles, were born of his sweat and tears, and blood. He has fancied, perchance, that every man whose hands were whiter, or whose garments were comlier or of better stuffs than his own, or who made noisier pretension, was really greater and better than himself. He did not pause to reflect that white hands may belong to a villain, fine garments to a moral leper, and pretension to a knave, a fool, or a sham. He forgot—or never knew—that priests have desecrated holy altars; that judges have taken bribes; and that kings have murderously bathed in human blood. In short, he was unconscious of that great, hopeful and ennobling truth, becoming more and more patent every day, that intelligence, virtue, and industry are the great elements of the model man—the man who is beginning to rule the earth.

The worker is slowly ridding himself of his old reverence for, and slavish deference to, white-handed, finely dressed men. He must be rid of those fetters altogether. It is his duty to educate himself and his children, to comprehend that "a kingly heart may beat under a peasant's vest;" that the gentleman and true man are not the creation of tailors, or the result of complexion; that lords and kings—fast disappearing—are but fruits of feudal craft and accident, and that the worker, in this free land where every man is a sovereign, may be a gentleman, though toiling and swarth handed, and may hold his head high as the highest by right, and aspire to whatever good is possible to man. It is the duty of Labor to educate and adapt itself; to be virtuous, temperate and frugal; to stand not only paramount in its own peculiar field, but prove itself the equal of whatever calling or profession in the great social and intellectual field. There are many lesser duties that might be named, but their discovery and fulfillment will follow that of the few greater ones, without the fulfilment of which all others are comparatively as nothing. Yet, there is one duty more not to be overlooked—a practical, easy and noble duty—and that is, the duty of the labor of every nation to stand by itself, and patronize its own products, in preference to those of other lands and foreign labor.—This is a duty urged by self-respect and patriotism, no less than by pecuniary policy. Our workers have every year consumed the products of millions of days and weeks of foreign labor, when they could, and ought to have, produced it themselves. This should no longer be. American free labor wants no tariffs but individual ones; to arm it against all the batteries of Free-trade, provided the labor be intelligent, well directed, rightly distributed and self patronized. The freer trade is, the better for the well employed laborer. Indeed, his highest welfare demands that Labor and Trade shall both be unpropped and unshackled by legal enactment.

Finally, the labor question is a very simple one, and in the presence of greater intelligence and reflection, and less law and demagoguism, all its difficulties would be soon seen and solved by workers themselves. There is no panacea for the cure of widespread forced idleness. The evil may be momentarily patched over with charitable and philanthropic remedies, but while the labor surplus exists the evil remains, ready to break forth when the patch-work is removed. Neither federal governments nor municipal, nor free-land bills, can do more than lend a partial, temporary aid. The evil and the remedy lie deeper than legislative skill, in the very heart of labor, itself—in its disposition, direction and distribution. Right these, and idleness can never be forced, and happy independent labor, will learn to look on government as what it is—a tax rather than a pecuniary helper. Schemes may be devised to alleviate present industrial distress, but its permanent abolition must depend on fixed principles carried into earnest practice. Labor must suffer more or less until it is freed from ignorance, improvidence and false distribution.

The remedies here proposed may seem too distant and general for the present case; possibly they are—the present must be borne as it best can be, but by beginning the application of these remedies now—and they will apply universally—they will very soon be all-potent. A petty, individual, local view of the subject will suggest no near or prospective help—the larger view discovers the principles and laws that govern labor, for good or ill, and which, if followed for the good, will emancipate the individual by emancipating the class.

Earnest Laborers.

"Ministers," said the excellent John Sutcliff, the friend and companion of Andrew Fuller, who might have applied the remark to Christians generally, "Ministers will never do much good till they begin to *pull sinners out of the fire.*" Yes, Christian brethren and sisters, if we would do good to our unconverted friends, we must use with them a holy violence, and let them feel that our affection for them is so great that we will emphatically labor for them and with them till the first desire of our hearts be accomplished. There is something very promising about a ministry which excites attention enough to offend the enemies of true piety, and we always expect good to be done, when we hear that a judicious and well-experienced minister of Christ is charged with being *personal*. To be sure he is—"*Thou art the man*"—and he is intent that the sharp arrows should penetrate the hearts of the King's enemies.

We are professedly desirous of an old-fashioned revival. Where is the christian who does not rejoice in this fact? Go then to work, and pull sinners out of the fire, and introduce "brands plucked from the burning," into the church of Christ. They are all around you; you have opportunities for usefulness presenting themselves every hour.

The spirit to be cherished, if we would be truly useful, is that of wrestling with God for wisdom and success, and of wrestling with man on behalf of the claims of Christ. Let your friend be offended if he will; if you accomplish your object he will hereafter eternally thank you. When Thornhill had erected his scaffold, and commenced to paint the cupola of St. Paul's cathedral in London, intent on his work, he stepped back on the scaffold to see its effect; a friend saw his danger of taking one step more, which would have dashed him to pieces, and in a moment daubed the beautiful picture; Thornhill ran towards him in warth, but what was his gratitude when he saw the danger he had thus escaped! Such, nay far stronger shall be the everlasting gratitude of those who have been pulled out of the fire.—*Watch. & Obs.*

Cultivate a Spirit of Kindness.

We copy the following passage from Mrs. Jameson's "Common Place Book of Thoughts, Memory, and Fancies," for the value of the lesson taught in the fable quoted:

A good clergyman who lived near us, a famous Persian scholar, took it into his head to teach me Persian, (I was then about seven years old,) and I set to work with infinite delight and earnestness. All I learned was soon forgotten; but a few years afterwards, happening to stumble on a volume of Sir William Jone's works—his Persian Grammer—it revived my Orientalism, and I began to study it eagerly. Among the exercises given was a Persian fable or poem—one of those traditions of our Lord which are preserved in the East. The beautiful apologue of "St. Peter and the Cherries," which Goethe has versified or imitated, is a well-known example. This fable I allude to was something similar; but I have not met with the original these forty years, and must give it here from memory.

"Jesus," says the story, "arrived one evening at the gates of a certain city, and he sent his disciples forward to prepare supper, while he himself, intent on doing good, walked through the streets into the market-place.

"And he saw at the corner of the market some people gathered together, looking at an object on the ground; and he drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog, with a halter round his neck, by which he appeared to have been dragged through the dirt; and a viler, a more abject, a more unclean thing, never met the eyes of man.

"And those who stood by looked on with abhorrence.

"'Faugh!' said one, stopping his nose; 'it pollutes the air.' 'How long,' said another, 'shall this foul beast offend our sight?' 'Look at his torn hide,' said a third; 'one could not even cut a shoe out of it.' 'And his ears,' said a fourth, 'all draggled and bleeding!' 'No doubt,' said a fifth, 'he hath been hanged for thieving!'

"And Jesus heard them, and looking down compassionately on the dead creature, he said: 'Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth!'

"Then the people turned toward him with amazement, and said among themselves, 'Who is this? this must be Jesus of Nazareth, for only he could find something to pity and approve even in a dead dog;' and being ashamed, they bowed their heads before him, and went each on his way."

I can recall, at this hour, the vivid, yet softening and pathetic impression left on my fancy by this old Eastern story. It struck me as exquisitely humorous, as well as exquisitely beautiful. It gave me a pain in my conscience, for it seemed thenceforward so easy and so vulgar to say satirical things, and so much nobler to be benign and merciful, and I took the lesson so home, that I was in great danger of falling into the opposite extreme.

LET ME PRAY FIRST.—A very intelligent little girl was passing quietly through the streets of a certain town a short time since, when she came to a spot where several idle boys were amusing themselves by the very dangerous practice of throwing stones. Not observing her, one of the boys by accident, threw a stone toward her, and struck her a cruel blow in the eye.

She was carried home in great agony. The surgeon was sent for, and a very painful operation was declared necessary. When the time came, and the surgeon had taken out his instruments, she lay in her father's arms, he asked her if she was ready.

"No father, not yet," she replied.

"What do you wish us to wait for, my child?"

"I want to kneel in your lap, and pray to Jesus first;" she answered. And kneeling she prayed a few minutes, and afterward submitted to the operation with the patience of a woman.

How beautiful this little girl appears, under these trying circumstances! Surely Jesus heard the prayer made in that hour; and he will love every child that calls upon his name. Let every boy and girl learn to pray; and let idle boys be careful how they throw stones.

ANCIENT RELICS.—Some days since, about a mile up the river from Ontonagon, where they have been digging out clay with which to make bricks, were found some relics of antiquity. In searching for brick-clay, the workmen had dug through the sand about two feet, and there found the remains of a stump which had grown long years since on the top of a strata of clay; and on upturning the roots of this stump, were discovered many curious ancient implements of peace and war. Three spear-heads were found as perfectly and acurtely formed as any of modern manufacture. By the side of them lay two relics, that all here suppose to be the adzes of the ancients, differing, however, in shape from the modern. With these were also found small stone-hammers. All these implements, except the hammers, were made of the purest copper, and tempered to a hardness almost equal to steel. There were also fragments of melted copper. The spear-heads were made to fit on wooden handles, and the heads were 12 and 14 inches long.

☞ Glue diluted with water is used in France as a fertilizer for delicate plants.

Titles of Respect.

Oriental nations have ever used the most extravagant language of adulation when speaking of their kings, and the greatest monarchs themselves have been the greatest of earthly boasters. In early ages the gods walked with men on the earth, and associated with them in war and peace. The Chinese have, from their resistance to change, ever remained in a state of national infancy. Their emperors still claim a celestial origin, and the people in unmeaning bombast, predicate of them the attributes of the Deity. As we move westward with the current of history, both kings and subjects become more modest in their claims of preeminence. Some of the inscriptions upon the tombs and monuments of ruined cities, indicate the pride of the monarchs whose power and magnificence are commemorated. The Assyrian and Persian conquerors often style themselves individually "King of kings and lord of lords;" but in the ordinary intercourse of rulers and subjects, the common salutation was, "O, King, live forever." Then followed a laudatory description of his power and virtues In Europe, adulation has been tempered with some degree of truth, though it has often been very fullsome and disgusting. At the present day, kings in their public proclamations, decrees and charters, use the plural number instead of the singular, styled by grammarians the "*pluralis excellentiæ.*" Editors, reviewers, and sometimes authors, adopt the same style of expression. In aristocratic society in Europe, the grammatical relation of the pronouns has been entirely changed, and the first, second, and third persons have been confounded, and the plural number has taken the place of the singular. The Germans, in addressing a superior, use the third person plural instead of the second person singular. "*Wie befinden sie sich?*" "How do they find themselves?" is the common mode of respectful salutation. To use the pronoun "du," thou, would indicate great familiarity, or a want of respect. In speaking to a servant or a person of the lower orders, they often use the third person singular, as if it were unbecoming for a gentleman to hold any direct communication with a boor, or to speak to him as in any sense, an equal. The Italians, in their most respectful addresses, use the feminine pronoun of the third person singular. This has originated in their excessive regard for titles, such as "Your grace," "Your highness," "Your excellency," all which words are in their language, in the feminine gender. In England, two centuries ago, it was a great discourtesy to address a noble or gentleman with the pronoun "*thou.*" The plural number was the only honorable form of address. Prisoners of rank, when publicly arraigned, were often insulted by the counsel or judges, by speaking to them as to menials, using *thee* and *thou*. So Coke insulted Raleigh at his trial, when argument failed. "All that Lord Cobham did," he cried, "was at thy instigation, thou viper; for I *thou* thee, *thou* traitor." The pronoun "thou" was also used in conversing with servants, inferiors, and low officials. This is seen in the words of illustrious martyrs and men of rank to their executioners upon the scaffold. Sir Thomas Moore said to the man who held the axe: "Pluck up thy spirits man, and be not afraid to do thine office; my neck is very short, take heed, therefore, thou strike not awry, for saving of thine honesty." Fisher, the pious bishop of Rochester, said, under like circumstances, "I forgive thee with all my heart, and trust thou shalt see me overcome this storm lustily." So Raleigh said to his executioner, respecting his axe: "I pray thee let me see it. Dost thou think I am afraid of it?" This familiar form of expression, used to inferiors, was sometimes employed between equals, to indicate great friendship or intimacy. So love was wont to use the second person singular of the pronoun instead of the plural. This is seen in the letters of persons, high in rank, which have from time to time been produced in court at state trials. So poets and *literati*, formerly, and even at the present day, indicate their attachment to each other by this familiar form of address. This distinction between the singular and plural was so common in the days of George Fox, the founder of the Quaker Society, that this reformer made the usage a subject of special denunciation. He says: "When the Lord sent me forth into the world, I was required to *thee* and *thou* all men and women, without any respect to rich or poor, great or small. But oh, the rage that was then in the priests, magistrates, professors, and people of all sorts, but especially in priests and professors." In 1661 a book called "The Battledoor" was published by the Quakers, showing that in all languages thou and thee is the proper and usual form of speech to single persons, and you to more than one. It is marvellous that so silly a crotchet should have so exasperated the learned clerks and nobles; still it was a subject of grave offence, and a gentleman thus addressed would often reply: "What, you ill-bred clown, do you *thou* me?" Yet, strange to say, in the prayers of these same men, the Deity was always addressed by the same pronoun How very singular that contempt and reverence should be expressed by the same word! By the use of thee and thou in familiar discourse, George Fox hoped to convince people of the universal brotherhood and equality of all mankind. But men still cling to their titles, and still love distinction. Among the Greeks and Romans the singular pronoun was commonly used, as a compellative, among all classes. Such was the usual style of epistolary correspondence, and such the style of complimentary addresses in Rome, to the Emperors. Horace, in one of the most beautiful tributes of respect ever paid by a subject to a prince, says—B. IV., Ode V.:

"Lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae;
Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus
Affulsit Populo; gratior it dies
Et soles melius nitent."

The later emperors, as their power declined, assumed more state, and required more solemnity and pomp when they were approached or addressed. They were sometimes styled and saluted as gods.—Their subjects often used the titles, "Your Perpetuity," "Your Eternity." It appears by a law of Theodore the Great, that the emperors at length added this to their titles. It reads thus: "If any magistrate, after having concluded a public work, put his name rather than that of 'our perpetuity,' let him be judged guilty of high treason." The term "Augustus," assumed by the second of the Cæsars, was afterwards the common appellation of all emperors. The title of 'illustrious,' previous to the age of Constantine, was confined to those who excelled in arts or arms. The titles, "Your Majesty," "Your Highness," "Royal Highness," "Serene Highness," "Your Grace," "Your Serenity," &c., originated in the dark ages. Sometimes it required several pages to enumerate a monarch's titles. This kind of display, however, is not peculiar to barbarian princes, nor those of the dark ages. Read the list of titles attached to the name of the Duke of Wellington, and observe the stars and ribbons that adorn the French and Austrian nobles, and it will become apparent that the love of rank and honor has not diminished with the increase of knowledge.

Terrible Retribution.

A STORY OF A FAITHFUL DOG.

About fifty years ago, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow, named Mozher. Her husband had been dead many years; her only daughter was grown up and married, living at the distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.

And thus the old lady lived alone in her house by day and night. Yet in her conscious innocence and trust in Providence, she felt safe and cheerful, and at even-tide lay down and slept sweetly.

One morning, however, she awoke with an extraordinary and unwonted gloom upon her mind, which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of that thought that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unbosoming herself to her friends, especially to her daughter. With her she spent the greater part of the day; and to her she several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated her assurance that the good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, "I cannot think any one would hurt you, for you have not an enemy in the world."

As the day was declining, Mrs. Mosher sought her home, but expressed the same feeling as she left her daughter's house.

On the way home she called on a neighbor, who lived in the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehensions, which had nearly ripened into fear, and from the lady of the mansion she received answers similar to those of her daughter. "You have harmed no one in your whole lifetime, surely no one will disturb or molest you; go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you. Here Rover, (said she to a stout watch dog that lay on the floor,) here Rover, go home with Mrs. Mosher and take care of her." Rover did as he was told; the widow went home, milked her cows, took care of everything out of doors and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed he laid himself down upon the outside of the bed; and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and perhaps chid herself for needless fear, she fell asleep. Sometime in the night she awoke, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house.

It was so slight, however, that she was not aware of being startled at all, but heard, as soon as she awoke, a sound like the raising of a window near her bed, which was in a room on the ground floor. The dog neither barked nor moved. Next there was another sound, as if there was some one in the room and stepped cautiously on the floor The woman saw nothing; but now for the first time felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed; and at the same instant something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises, like the pawing of the dog's feet; but soon all was still and the dog resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.

This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake, wondering, yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she fell asleep, and when she awoke the sun was shining. She hastily stepped out of bed, and there lay the body of a man extended on the floor, with a large knife in his hand, which was now extended. The dog had seized him by the throat with the grasp of death; and neither man nor dog could utter a sound till all was over. The man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter. He coveted her little store of wealth, her house, her cattle and her land. And instigated by this sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property up to him and his, as the only heirs apparent, but made this stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness in the gloom of the night. A fearful retribution waited for him.

The widow's apprehensions, communicated to her mind and impressed upon her nerves by what unseen power we know not; the sympathy of the other woman who loaned the dog, and the silent but certain watch of the dog himself, formed a chain of events which brought the murderer's blood upon his own head, and which are difficult to be explained, without reference to that providence or overruling power which numbers the hairs of our heads, watches the sparrows fall, and "shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will."

This is one of Uncle Toby's stories; and is derived to us, as to all its facts, from a most respectable Quaker family, whose veracity we cannot doubt.—*Lutheran Obs.*

The College School at Oakland.

This is a family school for boys. It is located in the city of Oakland, on the beautiful inclosure called "The College Grounds," where a commodious house has lately been erected for its especial use. This inclosure, lying on the border of the wood, and looking out upon the plains and the mountains—sheltered by the trees from the severity of the heat at noon, and the chilliness of the wind which usually follows—free from the dust and noise of the more frequented streets—secures a wholesome liberty to the student, rather than imposes a restraint—a charming retreat from the disturbances and temptation of the city at large, in the place of an irksome and hated confinement.

The arrangements of the School-room are convenient, and pleasant; and the studies cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease, or pleasure merely, are consulted at the expense of discipline, and substantial improvement

The government of the School is gentle, but decided, while the Family is intended to afford the advantages of a careful, agreeable, and cultivated Christian HOME The temper of the pupil, his heart and his moral and religious life, will be formed, as far as possible, by the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursured will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.

The price of Board, Washing, Family Care, and School instruction is $9 00 per week, payable monthly in advance.—Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture; and all articles of bedding and clothing must be distinctly marked with the name of the owner, and an inventory of the same deposited with the laundress.

The House stands on the corner of Eleventh and Harrison streets,—from the steamboat landing about 12 minutes' walk.

For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, the REV. HENRY DURANT, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:

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HENRY HAIGHT, of Page, Bacon & Co.
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GEN. HENRY S. FOOTE, San Francisco.
REV. T. D. HUNT, " "
REV. S. H. WILLEY, " "
REV. J. E. BENTON, " "
HON. SHERMAN DAY, San Jose,
REV. E. CORWIN, " "
REV. A. J. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. E. B. WALLSWORTH, Marysville.
REV. J. H. WARREN, Nevada.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
HON. J. J. WARNER, San Diego.
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Table of Distances.

The following distances were measured with a viameter, by Capt. Warner, of the U. S. Topographic Engineers, in the summer of 1848.

From San Francisco	to Mission Dolores	2½ miles
"	to Sanchez Ranch	11 "
"	to San Mateo	21 "
"	to Santa Clara	48 "
"	to San Jose	51 "
"	to Murphy's	70 "
"	to San Juan	94 "
"	to Salinas River	113 "
"	to Monterey	125 "
"	to Mission of Soledad	166 "
"	to Ojitos	206 "
"	to San Miguel	237 "
"	to Brakes Ranch	258 "
"	to Santa Marguerita	265 "
"	to San Luis Obispo	276 "
"	to Capt. Dana's	290 "
"	to Los Alamos	321 "
"	to Santa Inez	330 "
"	to Gaviota Pass	352 "
"	to Arroyo Hondo	359 "
"	to Dos Pueblos	370 "
"	to Santa Barbara	387 "
"	to Carpenteria	398 "
"	to Rincon	402 "
"	to Buenaventura	415 "
"	to San a Clara River	421 "
"	to Caneca	475 "
"	to Los Angeles	485 "
"	to Los Coyotes	504 "
"	to Santa Ana	515 "
"	to Juan Avila's	535 "
"	to San Juan Capistrano	542 "
"	to Los Flores	562 "
"	to San Luis Rey	573 "
"	to San Diego	612½ "

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate, defining the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the States Prison. The figures are not always accurate, but represent about the distances referred to.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	Sacramento.	Stockton.	San Quentin.
Alameda	Alvarado	175	185	50
Butte	Bidwell's Bar	75	120	230
Calaveras	Mokelumne Hill	60	55	220
Colusi	Colusa	140	195	295
Contra Costa	Martinez	110	120	45
El Dorado	Coloma	50	105	205
Humboldt	Union Town	390	400	265
Klamath	Union Town	550	560	425
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	660	670	535
Marin	San Rafael	158	168	3
Mariposa	Mariposa	155	100	265
Monterey	Monterey	260	270	135
Napa	Napa City	130	140	55
Nevada	Nevada	65	120	220
Placer	Auburn	35	90	190
Sacramento	Sacramento		55	155
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	690	700	565
San Diego	San Diego	790	800	665
San Joaquin	Stockton	55		165
San Francisco	San Francisco	140	150	15
San Luis Obispo	San Louis Obispo	460	470	335
Santa Clara	San Jose	200	90	75
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	260	270	135
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	290	600	465
Shasta	Shasta	225	280	380
Sierra	Downieville	97	152	252
Siskiyou	Yreka	300	355	455
Solano	Benicia	110	120	45
Sonoma	Sonoma	138	190	40
Sutter	Nicholaus	30	85	185
Trinity	Weaverville	265	320	420
Tuolumne	Sonora	125	70	235
Tulare		265	210	375
Yolo	Washington	1	56	156
Yuba	Marysville	65	120	220

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.

Name of Office.	*County.*	*Postmasters.*
Agua Frio	Mariposa	B F Whittier
Alameda	Alameda	L. S. Ely
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bonnen
Alviso	Santa Clara	A Rathbone
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Fawling
Camptonville	Yuba	E T Brundage
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	Fred Peaskes
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	A Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A A Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	D L Weymer
Crescent City	Klamath	David Hover
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Cherokee	Butte	
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	C N Noteware
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	Daniel Thompson
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Smith
Elk Grove	Sacramento	S W Hall
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	M Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	J B Whitcomb
Forbestown	Butte	B W Williams
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Forest City	Sierra	W Henry
Foreman's Ranch	San Joaquin	S Foreman
Garrotte	Tuolumne	Cage Tucker
Georgetown	El Dorado	T M Reed
Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Julius Meinhardt
Gratton	Yolo	A Underpath
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mallowson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Green Valley	El Dorado	N Van Tassel
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Garden Valley	El Dorado	S Stewart
Georgiana	Sacramento	J M Sidwell
Hamilton	Butte	E M Burrows
Haskell's Ranch	Butte	J Lefever
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickell
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Jackson	Calaveras	Bruce Husband
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	R L Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	Wm Donovan
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Knight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Laguna Seca	Santa Clara	George H Bull
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trinity	Wm Lewis
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Lagrange	Stanislaus	L M Booth
Mariposa	Mariposa	F McNamara
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	W F Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	S T Leet
Millerton	San Joaquin	E P Hart
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	A W Goodwin
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolumne	J T Hoyt
Monte	Los Angeles	
Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
Monroeville	Colusi	R H Pratt
Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Mormon Island	Sacramento	D A Kncass
Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A H Stevens
McDermott Bridge	San Joaquin	W F McDermott
Napa	Napa	E B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Onisbo	Sacramento	C F Howell
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oroville	Butte	P S Garland
Ottitieway	Siskiyou	Geo H Coe
O'Byrne's Ferry	Calaveras	W E McCormack
Park's Bar	Yuba	E S Gaver
Petaluma	Sonoma	P W Garland
Pilot Hill	El Dorado	Silas Hays
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Punta de los Reyes	Mendocino	T L Andrews
Putah	Solano	Elijah Sylon
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorne
Red Bluffs	Shasta	S M Bishop
Rough and Ready	Nevada	J T Little
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Slater
Russian River	Sonoma	H G Heald
Rattlesnake Bar	Placer	Thos Wood
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
Salinas	Monterey	J Bryant Hill
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos R Brown
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	R R Hopkins
San Francisco	San Francisco	Charles L Weller
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyon
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Lorenzo	Alameda	D E Crane
San Leandro	Alameda	J T Bryant
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	T J Harvey
San Pedro	Los Angeles	Geo. Alexander
San Rafael	Marin	M Stoppard
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Skidmore
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	T W Harper
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	H J Shore
Santa Roza	Sonoma	T G Hahmann
Shasta	Shasta	J Harell
Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne	
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Snellings Ranch	Mariposa	John Snelling
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H A Theal
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	L D Coffin
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	J D Staples
Steinberger's	San Francisco	Geo Thatcher
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Suisun	Sonoma	W S Kyle
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Stringtown	Butte	L D Coffin
Smith's Ranch	Sonoma	Wm Smith
Secret Ravine	Placer	J Hart
San Andreas	Calaveras	C S Sweet
San Pablo	Contra Costa	A Bates
San Gabriel	Los Angelos	T Burdick
Tehama	Colusi	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	James Clarking
Trinidad	Klamath	J C Darling
Trinity	Trinity	C Lee
Third Crossing	Calaveras	J A Tate
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vacaville	Solano	
Volcano	Calaveras	George Muncton
Washington	Yolo	A Warring
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	L Thrift
Weaverville	Trinity	B B Davidson
Woodside	San Francisco	M A Parkurst
Woodville	Tulare	O A Smith
Yankee Jim's	Placer	C W King
Yoemet	El Dorado	
Yolo	Yolo	J S Fulton
Yreka	Siskiyou	John Lintell
Yuba City	Yuba	L Badolett

BECKER'S & CO'S

Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line

WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:

Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar 'Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.

Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States. nov 10

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Lundley and Hoops, wholesale grocery, provisions, J st cor 7.
Sneathe, Arnold & Co., 175 J street, above 6th,
W. T. Grissim & Co., 158 J street, corner 6th.
Booth & Co., 38 K street.
Hulburd, 133 J street.
Burton, Powers & Culver, 191 J street, corner 7th.
Meeker & Co., K street, corner 4th.
S. W. & E. R. Burke, 38 Front street.
Burton & McCarty, 128 J street, between 4th and 5th.
R. W. Wilcox, 97 and 99 K street,
Wood & Kenyon, 118 K street.
A. Koneman, (successor to Kitz & Co.,) 98 K street.
E. H. Miller & Co., 50 K street.
D. D. Jones & Co., 7 J street.
Louis Sloss & Co., 152 J street.
Klopenstine & Co., 182 J street.
L. Warner & Co., J street, corner 9th.
H. P. Osborn, 247 J street.
Spethman, Broderson & Co., 187 J street.
Kleinhans & Co., 200 J street.
C Weil & Co., grocery store and vinegar manufactory, J st.
F. & G. Bohl, groceries and provisions, cor. 10th and J sts.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

Banjaman Bullard, Oakland House, bet 8 and 9,
Edwin Dorr, Golden Gate Hotel, cor 8th and J.
Orleans Hotel, 2d, between J & K, Hardenburgh & Corse.
Verandah Hotel, 2d, between J and K, George L. Tucker.
St Charles Restaurant, opposite Orleans Hotel.
Verandah Restaurant, 2d, bet. J & K, Marius Bremond & Co.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 181 K, bet. 6th and 7th, D. E. Calahan.
Commercial Hotel, J st., near 5th, Holten
Sacramento Hotel, 73 K st., Dr. T. A. Thomas & C. B. Lane.
Denton's Restaurant, 45 J st., R. D. Denton.
Antelope Restaurant, 74 and 76 J st., Bassett & Hantling.
New York Lunch, Front, bet. J & K, J. Smith & L. Snyder.
Wisconsin Hotel, K st., bet. 7th and 8th, J. Willard.
Waverly House, 132 K st., bet. 5th and 6th, E. Holmes.
Western Hotel, K st., bet. 2d and 3d, Birge & Lathrop.
St. Charles Hotel, 238 J st., S. M. Bailey.
Fremont Hotel, K st., corner 5th, Barney & Son.
Dawson Hotel, 4th st., bet. J and K, S. Kelley.
Brooks & Doyle, Restaurant, 2d, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co
Capitol Hotel, 5th st., between J and K, John Coffie.
Belvidere Hotel, 6th st., between J and K, Barnes & Daniels.
Kossuth Hotel, J st., bet. 9th and 10th, John M. Arnheim.
United States Hotel, J st., bet. 9th and 10th, John Hanck.
Our House, 8th street, Wm. L. Rose.
American Hotel, corner 12th and J st., T. S. Wilkinson.
Globe Hotel, J st., bet. 10th and 11th, John Gundesreinen.

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY &c.

Wm Bragg, stove dealer and tin ware, 197 J st bet 8 and 9.
Van Winkle & Duncan, importers of iron, steel, etc., 4th st.
Hooker & Co., hardware, 71 J street.
Stoddard & Zeitler, 132 J street.
Leonard Kellogg, hardware and stoves, 245 J street.
Nevett & Co., hardware and stoves, 96 K st. corner 4th.
Baker & Hamilton, agricultural warehouse, 11 J street.
Baker & Swinerton, stoves, tin plate, etc., 174 J street.
J. D. Lord & Co., stoves, tin plate, etc., 76 J street.
Shirley & Co., importers crockery, glassware, etc., 41 3d st.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. S. Burgess, importer drugs, paints, etc., J st. bet. 9 and 10.
L. P. & S. S. Crane, 44 Front and 109 and 111 K street.
G. B. Harned & Co., 48 J and 29 K streets.
J. P. Sharkey, Drugist and State Vaccine Agent, 27 J st.
Dr. Justin Gates, Druggist, 76 K street.
C. Morrill, importer drugs, paints, oils, etc., K st., cor. 3d.

DRY GOODS.

Charles Crocker & Co., (see advertisement) 246 J street.
Kohn & Brother, importers, 121 J street.
Courtois & Dussol, French goods, 123 J street.
Landers, Oliver & Co., dry goods, 83 J street.

CLOTHING AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Greenebaum, 130 J street.
Moore & Schermerhorn, clothing, boots and shoes, 198 J st
W. G. Thompson, boot and shoe store, 53 J street.
S D Jones & Co, boot and shoe store, 85 J street.
Kohler & Rueff, boots, shoes and hats, 143 J street.
J Ryan boot and shoe store.
Chas Lenoid, ladies' boot and shoe manufacturer, 5th street.
Emanuel Blockman, clothing and variety store, J street.
Richard Hall, boot and shoe maker, J st, bet 10th and 11th.

PROFESSIONS.

Light & Pierson, dentists, 87 J street.
Dr Bailie, Physician and Druggist, 153 J street.
Dr Nobel, physician and surgeon, N House, cor 10 and I sts.
Dr. A. Ball, Physician, K street, corner 3d.
Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

BLACKSMITHS.

Watson & Shafer, blacksmithing and hay yard, K bet 9 & 10.
E Kimball Co, blacksmiths and carriage m'k'rs, cor 10and K.
Wm Taylor, blacksmith, adj Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
Eugene Soule, carriage making, blacksmith, 1st bet 9 and 10.
Wiles, Beane, carriage making, blacksmithing, cor H and 10.
Randall & Co., K street, corner 7th,
McManus, K street, corner 8th.
J. Stevens, Blacksmith and Wagonmaker, 7th st. bet. I and J.

LUMBER

H. Dyer, Lumber Yard, 211 K street.
Hedenberg & Co., hubbs, axles and lumber, 231 J street.
McCune & Crage, Lumber Merchants, corner 9th and K

LIVERY AND SALES STABLES.

S. Ferguson, K street, corner 6th.
John Hutchings K street, between 4th and 5th.
Scott and Fine, stable and hay yard, K st bet 10 and 11.
—— Bradford, stable and hay yard, bet 8 and 9.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S Marks, 151 J street.
Barton & Grimm 65 Front street.
E P Figg, commission merchant, 56 J street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John F. Crafford, agent Golden Era and Sun, 217 J street.
A Byrne, merchant taylor and clothier, J st bet 3d and 4th.
E T Shights, wholesale and retail candy, K bet 11 and 12.
Davis & Roach, coopers, K st bet 12 and 13
N Dingley, coffee and spice manufacturer I st near 1st.
Hawkins Co, reaping and threshing machines, K bet10 and 11
J W Seltzer, sadler and harness maker, K st bet 10 and 11.
Mrs Lovely, boarding house, cor of 3d and M streets.
J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
Sands & English, confectioners, 145 J street.
Gale & Vanal tine, Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
S Dietz & Co, saddlers, K st, between 5th and 6th.
H. Schroder, confectioner, 192 K street.
Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
Jackson & Noonen, importers upholstery, etc, 70 K street.
Mandly's shaving saloon, K st, near Ockley's corner.
John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
Thomas McAlpin, house, sign and steamboat painter, 36 K st.
Sacramento Iron Works, I street, between Front and 2d
Eureka bath house and swimming baths, 2d st, bet F and J.
Cochran & Comray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
B P & D Moore, importers and dealers in furniture, 103 K st.
Geo O Whitney & Co, furniture warerooms, 91 and 93 K st.
Lambard Mills, L Williams, Agent, corner of I and 2d sts.
J Hatch, jeweller, 41½ J street.
James Bailey, jeweller, 154 J street.
L. F. Reed & Co., 107 K street.
F J Besler, Phoenix Market, 69 J street.
G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 7 J street.
J R Ray, fruit and seed store, 70 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
Queen City Market, corner 7th and J streets.
Hiram Cook, saddlery, 237 J street.
Frank Jacob, bakery, 247 J street.
Jerman & Hudson, intelligence office, 4th street, bet J and K.
A Rankin, coach and carriage manufacturer, 4th, bet I and J.
Antrobus & Chapman, intelligence office, I side 4th st, near J
Cloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
Lafayette bakery, 2d street, between I and J
J & D Conrad, fruit store, 2d st, opposite W F & Co
Warren & White, carriage painting, 2d st, between I and J
Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, 3d st, bet J and K
Stowe & English, real estate agents, etc, cor 3d and J sts
Fulton Market, A T Sloper, 3d st, between J and K
A B Yourmans, undertaker and City Sexton, 56 4th street
Roller & Co, Empire Markets, 22 K street
John Shade, gunsmith, 5th st, between I and J
F Hellinghus, gunmaker, 5th st, between J and K
Adolphus Harmanney, machine sewing, etc, 5th, bet J and K
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Henry L Dickmann, Cincinnati shaving saloon, J street
Adam Fulks, barber, etc, J st, between 9th and 10th
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet 10th and 11th

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR JANUARY, 1855.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

VIA BENICIA.

Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Samuel Seymour, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

VIA BENICIA.

Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.

Through Tickets issued.

FOR STOCKTON, VIA MARTINEZ.

Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clarke, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
At 12 o'clock, M.

☞ Freight by the above Boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R CHENERY, President.

Office of the California Steam Navigation Company, December 29th, 1853. feb9

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
WESTMINISTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present state of European affairs renders these publications unusually interesting. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that they must look for the only realy intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of *Early Sheets* from the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our Reprints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:—

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
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CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering direct from L. Scott & Co. four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered through Agents, *FREE OF POSTAGE*. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood's," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street New York.

feb24tf

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE late employees of ADAMS & CO. in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock Company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a Forwarding one, having no connection with Banks and Bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and to Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small-Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every Steamer.

The parties who have organized this Company are well known in the community as old and experienced Expressmen, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the Express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favor of the Public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.

San Francisco, March 1st, '55.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

A Joint Stock Company—Capital $500 000.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN, D. N. BARNEY.
W. J. PARDEE, San Francisco.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward

Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight

of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.

OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.

Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.

Semi-Monthly Express to and from

NEW YORK—VIA. NICARAGUA!

We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York, by the splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Returning, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.

Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.

Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.

Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon, is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.

A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.

To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted). Treasure sent through to Sonora in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger.

Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.

OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz:

The American Express Company, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Vermont and Canada Express*. *Davenport, Mason & Co.'s New Bedford Express*, and *Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.*

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICES, No. 16 Wall Street, New York. No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans. Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

Oct. 21, 1853.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,

TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.

We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West, Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Baker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonsville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poor-man's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jameison's Creek

The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.

Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.

nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,

To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.

B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co at Marysville.

Also, a weekly Express to the following places; Wyandot, and Frenchman's Ranch.

OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO. 1y

BY R. L. ALLEN,

189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

THE Implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines, Mills, Hay cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, etc. These implements are mostly made up from NEW and HIGHLY IMPROVED patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives, Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scoffers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, etc.

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

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A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, etc., of 100 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid

Subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received Price, $1 per volume, a weekly quarto of 416 pages, the best and cheapest work of the kind published in the United States. jy 21-tf

SAN JOAQUIN FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ABOVE SEMINARY is to go into operation on the first Wednesday of October next.

It is to be located on the road leading from Stockton to Moquelumne Hill, in a retired and healthy place. The building is large and convenient, and will be fitted up with every attraction necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant home.

The Seminary is designed to afford facilities for the attainment of a thorough ENGLISH and CLASSICAL EDUCATION in connection with the study of the *ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.*

It will be the ultimate aim in all its arrangements and course of instruction, to cultivate the moral principles, to facilitate the systematic development of a well balanced mind—to impress upon the Pupil a sense of her responsibility—to give her correct views of life—and fit her for any station she may be called to fill.

The Teachers selected for the Seminary are highly educated and accomplished Ladies, qualified to give instruction in any branch of Education.

The year will be divided into two Sessions, of twenty weeks each; first Session commencing on the first Wednesday of October.

The Expense of Board and Tuition, including the *ENTIRE ENGLISH COURSE, WOOD AND LIGHTS,*

—WILL BE—

$65 per Quarter, or $125 per Session,

IN ALL CASES PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE

MUSIC, with use of Instrument, per Quarter	$20 00
PAINTING, Drawing, Latin, French, Spanish and German, per Quarter, each	10 00

☞ An admission fee of *Ten Dollars* will be expected, or an equivalent in linen, etc., for Rooms.

☞ Books can be obtained at the Seminary at low prices.

For further information, application can be made to

D. MORRIS.

Stockton, Sept. 4, 1854. [sept8-tf]

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE sixth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1855. Miss M. ATKINS, late Principal of the Female Department in the Hughs' High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, will have the entire charge of the Seminary, and having secured the services of a highly competent teacher of Music, and also other valuable assistants, she is prepared to assure Parents and Guardians that the Ladies committed to her charge shall enjoy a system of instruction best suited to the attainment of a *thorough education*, together with the comforts of an attractive and well-ordered house.

Terms per session of five months, payable half in advance:

Board and tuition in English Branches	$150 00
Washing, per dozen	1 50
Instrumental Music, with use of Piano	50 00

For further particulars, please address

MARY ATKINS, Principal.

Benicia, Dec. 20, 1854.

B. FRANK PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, which has received the first premium over THIRTY times. Orders taken, and all information given by JARVIS JEWETT, Agent.

San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1854. tf